

Napoleon Buonaparte.

Painted by [illegible] & Engraved by [illegible]

Northern Campaigns,

FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR IN 1812,

TO THE

ARMISTICE SIGNED AND RATIFIED JUNE 4, 1813;

With an Appendix,

CONTAINING ALL THE

BULLETINS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH RULER

DURING THIS CONTEST, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated by

MAPS OF RUSSIA AND NORTHERN POLAND, AND PLANS OF EACH PARTICULAR ROUTE OF THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN ARMIES DURING THE ADVANCE AND RETREAT OF THE FORMER FROM MOSCOW

Embellished with Portraits of the Emperor Alexander & Buonaparte.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY JOHN PHILIPPART, ESQ.

VOL. II.

LONDON.

PUBLISHED BY PATRICK MARTIN AND CO 198, OXFORD-STREET, CORNER OF ORCHARD-STREET;

AND BY

J. BALLANTYNE AND CO. EDINBURGH; AND J. CUMMING, DUBLIN.

1813.

APPENDIX.

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French Bulletins issued during the Northern Campaign of 1813.

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Northern Campaigns.

WE must now turn our attention to the subjoined treaty entered into by the Court of Great-Britain, with the Crown Prince of Sweden *,

* The following interesting report, dated Stockholm, January 7th, 1813, and addressed to the King of Sweden by M. D'Engestrom, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the political relations between Sweden and France during the last two years, claims a place in a work of this nature

SIRE,

I this day execute the orders which your Majesty gave me, to lay before you a report on the political relations between Sweden and France for the last two years.

Nothing does more honour to a nation, than the publicity which the government gives to its diplomatic acts; and nothing is better calculated to consolidate harmony between a Monarch and his people, than a frank communication of the secrets of policy. Every patriot will find in the statement

and signed at Stockholm on the 3d of March. 1813.

which your Majesty has ordered me to make, a new proof of the esteem of his Sovereign, for his information, and his love of the country.

" The relations of Sweden with Great-Britain had not yet, at the end of November, 1810, assumed a character of open hostility. The commerce of Sweden, though limited in its activity, especially by the peace of Paris, was not yet, thanks to the moderation of the English Cabinet, entirely interrupted.

" The manifestations of ill-will on the part of France which during the course of 1810, had often threatened to become serious pretensions, at first appeared confined to the rigid maintenance of the Continental System in Pomerania, but they were at last openly directed against Sweden, and a demand was even made to exclude the Americans from our ports. Your Majesty, however, succeeded by perseverance and moderation in averting the consequences.

" It was nevertheless to be presumed, that this fortunate situation, affording Sweden the means of recruiting her strength, exhausted by a destructive war, would not be of long duration. The Emperor Napoleon had laid down for subjugated Europe a peremptory rule, that he would acknowledge as friends only, the enemies of Britain; that neutrality, formerly the bulwark of the weaker states, amidst the contests of the most powerful, no longer had any real meaning; and that all the combinations of policy, every feeling of dignity, must disappear before the omnipotence of arms, and an unbending will.

TREATY WITH SWEDEN.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty

"In the beginning of November, 1810, and a few days before the separation of the states of the realm, a dispatch arrived from the Baron de Lagerbjelke at Paris. It detailed a conversation which he had had with the Emperor of the French; the result of which was, that your Majesty would have to choose between the interruption of your relations with France, and a formal declaration of war against England. Baron Alquier, the French Minister at Stockholm, presented a note to the same effect, and demanded a categorical answer within five days, threatening to quit Sweden should the Government not obey the will of his master.

"When your Majesty at a moment so urgent, took a view of the internal and external situation of your kingdom, you saw no means which could enable you to adopt a free decision. The continental powers then followed solely the impulse of France, and the season of the year removed every hope of being assisted by England, in the event of the kingdom being attacked during the course of the winter. The shortness of the term fixed for returning an answer, did not admit of ascertaining the sentiments of the neighbouring states; and the resources of the realm, both in money, and in the means of defence, were so limited, that there was no flattering prospect

the King of Sweden, equally animated with the desire of drawing closer the ties of friendship

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of being able to secure the integrity and independence of Sweden. The Prince Royal, penetrated with the necessity of saving the state, imposed silence on his affections, and solemnly declared, that your Majesty ought to dismiss all consideration of his peculiar situation, and of his past connections, and that he would execute with zeal and fidelity whatever your Majesty might enjoin for maintaining the honour and independence of the kingdom.

" Your Majesty wishing to reserve for a more convenient opportunity, the efficacious resource conveyed in the declaration of the Prince Royal, considered it as an imperious duty to yield for a moment to the storm; flattering yourself that the Emperor Napoleon would not all at once endanger the last resources of Sweden, by rigorously exacting open hostilities with Great-Britain.

" However, scarcely was the Declaration of War against England published, and the commerce of Sweden abandoned to the discretion of the British Cabinet, when the French Minister began to develope a plan, pursued without interruption, to cause Sweden to take upon herself the same obligations which have brought so many misfortunes on the confederated states. A considerable body of seamen was at first demanded for the purpose of manning the French fleet at Brest,—next, a corps of Swedish troops to be in the pay of France,—the introduction into Sweden, of a tarif of 50 per cent. on colonial produce,—and, finally, the establishment of French douaniers at Gottenburg. All these demands, having been rejected, the consequence was, that the measures of the French government towards Sweden soon assumed a hostile character.

and good intelligence which so happily subsist between them, and penetrated with the urgent

" Shortly after his arrival, M. Alquier spoke of the necessity of a closer alliance between Sweden and France; and though he received a polite answer, this reply had no effect. He then proposed an alliance between Sweden, Denmark, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under the protection and guarantee of France. This proposal had for its object to create a confederation of the North, similar in its obligations and object to that which combined the strength of Germany under the French domination. But your Majesty deeming it conformable neither to your situation nor your duties to acquiesce, the old proposal for a separate alliance with France was speedily renewed. Though M. Alquier. announced only verbally this desire of his master, he yet demanded an answer in writing, and affected to view the difficulty of obtaining it as a mark of indifference towards the French system on the part of the Swedish government.

" Your Majesty could doubtless have required, that a more ample, and especially a written communication should be made to you, on the subject of this projected alliance; and, though you had reason to fear that the demands of a written answer to a verbal overture, had no other object than that it might be shewn at St. Petersburg, to prove that Sweden was wholly dependent on France, yet you resolved to overlook these considerations, and to neglect no means that might excite a regard for Sweden in the French Emperor. A note was, therefore, sent to the Minister Alquier, in which your Majesty discovered a disposition to establish the most intimate relations with France, in the hope that the conditions would be compatible with the dignity and true interests of your kingdom.

necessity of establishing with each other a close concert for the maintenance of the independence

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"M. Alquier immediately declared, that this answer meant nothing, that it also conveyed the impression of your Majesty having previously determined to remain independent of the continental system; and when, in order to be able to give him a more ample reply, he was asked what the Emperor required of Sweden, and what that country could promise itself in compensation for the new sacrifices which might be the result of the French claims,—that Minister confined himself to the extraordinary answer, 'that his Master required, in the first instance, deeds conformable to his system; after which, it was possible that what his Imperial Majesty was inclined to do in favour of Sweden, might become the subject of discussion.'

"In the meanwhile, the season fit for navigation arrived, and with it the capture of Swedish vessels by French privateers. Your Majesty's Minister at Paris demanded redress for the injuries done to Swedish commerce; representations, with the same object, were addressed to the Minister Alquier: his answers were impressed with all the marks of that character of dictator, which he had resolved to play in Sweden.

"Your Majesty, whose firm resolution it was faithfully to fulfil the engagements you had contracted, watched over the scrupulous observation of the orders issued against the commerce of England. Yet the French journals periodically insulted the Swedish government, and displayed with emphasis the immensity of the Swedish commerce. The considerable diminution of the produce of the customs in 1811, attests the exaggeration and falsehood of these imputations.

of the North, and in order to accelerate the so-much-wished-for epocha of a general peace,

"If the English government viewed with a tranquil eye the situation of Sweden, and did not consider her declaration of war as a sufficient motive for directing hostilities against Swedish commerce,—if this tolerant system facilitated to a certain degree a vent for the immense stores of our native iron, and so far obviated the pernicious effects of the war,—your Majesty still ought not to have expected that the French government would have built its accusations against Sweden on the forbearance of England: your Majesty was, on the contrary, rather entitled to hope, that the French Emperor would see with satisfaction this kingdom treated with forbearance, by a power which had so many means of annoying Sweden.

"In the meantime the depredations of the French privateers on Swedish vessels were daily augmenting; your Majesty's Minister at Paris represented in suitable terms the immense losses which thence resulted to the nation: but far from obtaining the restoration of the captured vessels, and the repression of such abuses for the future, the prize courts almost always decided in favour of the captors. It is true, the equity of the case appeared in some instances so manifest to these tribunals, that their decisions were favourable to the Swedes; but the French government, which reserved to itself the right of enforcing these decisions, never confirmed one of them in favour of Sweden. The privateers being thus secure of impunity, had an open field for exercising their piracies. Not satisfied with condemning as good prizes, Swedish vessels under the pretence that they were provided with English licenses,—with capturing in the Sound small coasting vessels, laden with provisions, and the produce of our native manufac-

have agreed to provide for this twofold object by the present Treaty. For this purpose they

tures,—with seizing such as were in German ports, waiting for cargoes,—the Swedish seamen were even treated as prisoners of war: they were put in irons, and sent off to Antwerp and Toulon, there to serve in the French fleets.

"Disagreeable and almost daily disputes had taken place in the course of the summer 1811, between the Regency of Pomerania and the Vice-Consul of France. To preserve that province from the arrival of French troops, a considerable military force was there levied, on the express demand of Napoleon, and to the great detriment of the country; and the most srupulous vigilance was there observed with regard to the illicit commerce in colonial produce. In spite of such submissions, it was totally impossible to satisfy the daily increasing pretensions of the French Vice-Consul. A quarrel which took place between the crew of a French privateer and some militia recruits, which, it was clearly proved, the Frenchmen had commenced by outraging and attacking the Pomeranian soldiers, was nevertheless regarded at Paris as an infraction of peace; and it was exacted by way of reparation that your Majesty's soldiers should be punished with death.

"In the month of July, M. Alquier presented an official note, the contents and outrageous style of which called forth a reply, which reminded him of the respect he owed to the nation, and those decencies which should be reciprocal between sovereigns. Alquier had the presumption to declare that he could no longer communicate with me, and demanded that another individual should be appointed to correspond with him.

"From that moment all official communication with M.

have chosen for their Plenipotentiaries, namely, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the

Alquier ceased; nevertheless the language of the Duke of Bassano appeared still likely to promise some change in the policy of France towards Sweden. It gave his Majesty satisfaction to believe that he saw one proof of this in the recal of that Minister,—a recal which had been formally demanded; but scarcely had the season of the year removed the English fleet from the Baltic, when the French privateers renewed their acts of violence with more activity than ever. Your Majesty then felt himself under the necessity of ordering your marine to seize those pirates who had annoyed our commerce from port to port, and had made Swedish prizes. Many French privateers, which insulted our coasts, were chased: one, called the *Mercury*, was taken.

" Your Majesty, afflicted at thus seeing your subjects maltreated, and their commerce in the bosom of the most solemn peace, ordered a courier to proceed to Paris with a detailed account of all the losses which the Swedish commerce had suffered; and the demand was renewed of a guarantee, for the future, against the rapacity of privateers. The *Mercury*, and her crew, were placed at the disposal of the French Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm.

" Your Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris executed the orders he had received. The ministry of France gave hopes that the representations of Sweden would be listened to, and that the injuries of which she complained would be examined with impartial justice. While your Majesty was cherishing the consoling hope of seeing all grounds of difference between the two Courts at last disappear, by a faithful and generous explanation from the French government, your Majesty

name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain

learned that at the very commencement of autumn, the Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the French troops in the North of Germany, had announced that he would cause his troops to enter Pomerania, and the isle of Rugan, as soon as the ice would permit him. The instructions which the Swedish commandant had received, satisfied your Majesty that your troops would defend your German possessions against every foreign aggression. But, unfortunately, cunning prevailed over duty; the courage of the Swedish troops was paralized by the weakness of their Chief, and Pomerania was invaded. The events which took place in that province had been made public, in order that it might be impossible for any one to mistake the true nature of that extraordinary measure, and the friendly demeanour which France affected to influence the opinion which must necessarily have been excited by so profligate an enterprise.

"The entrance of the French troops into Pomerania was immediately followed by the arrest of your Majesty's functionaries in that province. They were conducted to the prisons of Hamburg, where they were threatened with death. It was in vain attempted by seductive promises to induce them to break their oaths. The last resources of the province were exhausted by enormous contributions: the vessels of your Majesty were compelled, by cannon-shot, to remain in the ports of Pomerania, and were there equipped; the public offices were occupied by French agents; and, finally, two Swedish regiments were disarmed, and sent into France as prisoners of war.

"While these hostile proceedings took place in Pomerania,

and Ireland, the Hon. Alexander Hope, Major-General of His Majesty's armies; and Edward

the Swedish mails were seized to Hamburg, and secret inquisitions were made in order to discover the sums which Swedish subjects possessed there. Your Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, deprived of all communications with Sweden, soon learned, by public report, the certainty of the entrance of the French troops into Pomerania. He, in consequence, presented a note to the Duke of Bassano, to obtain explanations with regard to that occupation. He was asked whether he made this representation in pursuance of orders from his Court; and having declared that in a matter of so much importance he had thought it his duty to anticipate the orders of the King his master, the Duke of Bassano observed to him, that it was necessary to wait for them, before he could give any explanation on the principal object.

"In this state of affairs it became the first care of your Majesty to ascertain the disposition of the powers whose influence was most interesting to Sweden, and by new alliances to provide for future security.

"The silence of the French cabinet continued, and every thing announced an approaching rupture between that power and Russia. The season approached when the British fleets would revisit the Baltic, and there was reason to presume that the British ministry, in return for the tolerance granted to Swedish commerce, would demand a conduct on our part more decidedly pacific. Your Majesty in consequence saw yourself at once exposed to the resentment of the Emperor Napoleon, or to the hostilities of Great-Britain, and to the aggressions of the Court of Russia. Denmark had already assumed a menacing attitude.

Thornton, Esq. his Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the

"The vessel of the state was exposed to the uncertain destinies of the future; treaties, weak in themselves, and already broken, were the guarantee of its existence. The glorious name of the Prince Royal re-animated the national courage, and the Swedes recollected that after having defended their liberty on their own shores, they had known how to pass beyond them in pursuit of tyranny. Thus the love of independence saved the country from the precipice from which it was about to be plunged.

"Your Majesty, convinced of the danger into which you had been drawn by the rapid march of events, judged, that it was time to come to an accommodation with the English Cabinet, and to open yourself to that of Russia, with a noble frankness. Your Majesty with pleasure saw the Marquis Wellesley, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, disposed to receive your proposals, and impressed with the dangers, which, at that period, impended over Europe. Some time after, you concluded at Orebro, a treaty of peace with England, advantageous to both countries; and the relations of amity were drawn closer with Russia, by a new compact, the execution of which must place Sweden in security from all the commotions of Continental politics.

"Your Majesty looked upon the ignorance in which the Emperor of the French had left Sweden, as a proof of his determination to drag her despotically into his Continental System, from which she found herself naturally detached by the seizure of Pomerania. Your Majesty beheld also a striking example in the fate which a German power, the friend of Sweden, had undergone,—which, after being long left in

King of Sweden; and His Majesty the King of Sweden, Lawrence Count d'Engestrom, one of

uncertainty, whether its offers to contract an alliance would be accepted, was all at once overwhelmed by French troops, and compelled to surrender at discretion.

"After the annexation of the Duchy of Oldenburg to the French empire, it was known, with certainty, that differences both on that point and on the Continental System, had taken place between the Courts of France and Russia; and that the preparations for war, which were made on both sides, would easily lead to open hostilities. France, however, had still never testified the smallest desire, nor made any overture to your Majesty, tending to engage Sweden in a war with Russia.

"Meanwhile, though all friendly relations must have been regarded as broken by the occupation of Pomerania, the following proposition was made, not officially, but through a channel not less authentic, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon. After giving a long exposition of the so often dwelt-upon deviations of Sweden from a strict observance of the Continental System, which, it was said, had at last compelled the Emperor to cause his troops to enter Pomerania, without, however, occupying it, his Majesty demanded,—

"'That a new declaration of war should be made against England: that all communication with English cruisers should be severely prohibited: that the coasts of the Sound should be armed with batteries; the fleet equipped, and English vessels fired upon with artillery.

"'That, besides, Sweden should set on foot an army of

the Lords of the Kingdom of Sweden, Minister of State and for Foreign Affairs, Chancellor of the

from 30 to 40,000 men, to attack Russia at the moment when hostilities should commence between that power and France.

"'To indemnify Sweden, the Emperor promised to her the restitution of Finland.

"'His Imperial Majesty would also bind himself to purchase colonial produce, to the amount of 20 millions of francs, on condition that payment should not be made till the goods were landed at Dantzic or Lubeck.

"'Finally, his Imperial Majesty would permit Sweden to participate in all the rights and advantages enjoyed by the States of the Rhenish Confederation.

"'Your Majesty at once perceived the immense difference which existed between the sacrifices thus demanded, and the indemnification which the kingdom could promise itself. You could not overlook the fact, that a state of active warfare with Russia, the necessary consequences of which would be open hostilities with Britain, surpassed the strength and resources of Sweden; that the presence of an English fleet in the Baltic would paralyse, during summer, the Swedish operations: and that besides, since the treaty with Russia, there existed no ground of complaint against that power; that in the mean time our coasts and ports would be abandoned to the vengeance of England; that the complete stagnation of commerce, and the interruption of the coasting trade, would occasion general misery; that the pressing wants of Sweden in respect of grain, imperiously required pacific relations, both with Russia and England; that the sudden termination

University of Lund, Knight Commander of the King's Orders, Knight of the Royal Order of

of war between France and Russia would infallibly leave Sweden without any augmentation of territory, especially if the Swedish army, in consequence of the war with England, was prevented from leaving its own confines; and that, moreover, these preparations, and a single year of war, would require an expenditure of from twelve to fifteen millions of rix-dollars. A multitude of other considerations determined your Majesty to look to nothing but the happiness of your subjects, and the prosperity of your kingdom; and with this view your Majesty opened your ports to the flags of all nations.

"The efforts of France to engage Sweden in open war with England and Russia were not confined to those I have just now mentioned. The Austrian Minister at your Majesty's Court, received by a courier from Prince Schwartzenburg, the Austrian Ambassador at the French Court, the account of an alliance concluded at Paris, on the 14th of March last, between France and that power. Prince Schwartzenburg charged the Minister of his Court at Stockholm, in communicating this information to your Majesty's Ministers, to employ all his influence to induce Sweden to take part in the war against Russia. Your Majesty replied to this as you had done to the former proposition, by declaring that you wished to preserve the tranquillity of your kingdom, and that you accepted the mediation of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, in all that regarded the unjust invasion of Pomerania; that besides, your Majesty offered, if it was agreeable to the Emperor Napoleon, to write to the Court of Russia, to endeavour to prevent the effusion of blood, till Swedish, Rus-

Charles XIII. Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour of France; and Gustavus Baron de

sian, French, and Austrian Plenipotentiaries could assemble, for the purpose of settling the disputes which had arisen.

"Events having proved that these offers were not accepted by the Emperor of the French, your Majesty considered it as a sacred duty to place your kingdom in a state of defence: and you employed for that purpose a portion of the resources which your faithful States of the Realm had placed at your disposal, in order to cause the national independence to be respected and maintained.

"The long experience of times past, and the examples of the present, sanctioned the measures of prudence which your Majesty has taken for the security and integrity of your States.

"A note had been already addressed to M. de Cabre, the French Chargé d'Affaires, to demand of him an explanation with regard to the seizure of Pomerania. He was invited to declare whether he resided at Stockholm as the agent of a friendly or hostile power? Many months having elapsed without an answer, and some dark intrigues, incompatible with the law of nations, having taken place, M. de Cabre was dismissed.

"At a moment when all the Powers surrounding Sweden have increased their military force to a point hitherto unexampled, your Majesty has also been obliged to submit to the imperious necessity of the times; and having nothing in view but the prosperity and happiness of Sweden, you have pre-

Wetterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, one of

pared the means which may place it in a situation to depend substantially on its own force, and that of the Governments its friends. If, to attain this object, some sacrifices are necessary, your good Swedish people will zealously second your Majesty; for they have always been the firm support of monarchs who respected their liberty.

" Ancient habits had long induced Sweden to consider France as her natural ally; this opinion of times past,—these impressions generally received, long acted powerfully on the mind of your Majesty; farther fortified by the regard of the Prince Royal towards his former country,—a regard, however, always subordinate in his heart to his duties towards Sweden, that when France wished to interdict peninsular Sweden from traversing the seas which almost surround her, and to deprive her of the right of ploughing the waves which wash her shores, it became the duty of the Government to defend the rights and interests of the nation—to escape the situation of those powers which, by their submission to France, find themselves without ships, without commerce, and without finances. The alliance of France, while it exacts in the first instance the loss of independence, conducts by degrees to all the sacrifices which annihilate the prosperity of a State. In order to become her ally, it is necessary to have no connection with England, and to make good the loss of the revenues of customs, and of the profits of commerce, by imposts always increasing, for the purpose of supporting the wars into which her capricious politics have drawn her during the last eight years. Had Sweden submitted to the wishes of France, then Swedes would have been seen in Spain, in like manner as we now see there Germans, Italians,

the Eighteen of the Swedish Academy; who, after having exchanged their respective full

and Poles. They would have been seen even in Turkey, had Napoleon conquered the Emperor Alexander.

" If, to secure the destinies of Sweden, by procuring for it safety for the present, and security for the future, your Majesty is compelled to put your armies in motion, it will not be with a view of conquering provinces useless to the prosperity of the Scandinavian peninsula. The independence of that peninsula is the constant object of your Majesty's cares; and no sacrifice must be reckoned too costly by the Swedes to attain that great and important result. Your Majesty has rejected the degrading treaty which it was wished to make you subscribe; you have placed yourself above a subservient and versatile policy; and you have not feared to make your appeal on the question to the courage, the loyalty, the patriotism, and the honour of the nation. Your Majesty has formed a just opinion of the Swedes, and your reward is in the unbounded confidence which they have placed in your wisdom.

" The vessel of the State, navigating a stormy sea, and assailed by the tempest, was long in danger of shipwreck; your Majesty took the helm, and seconded by your son, you have had the happiness, in spite of the shoals with which her route was interspersed, to bring her into port. I present this sketch in order to enlighten those persons, who, always uneasy with regard to their future fate, feel alarmed at the slightest adverse occurrence, and imagine that they have reached land only to enjoy in peace all the conveniences of life. Your Majesty has promised liberty to the Swedes; you will keep your word. The cottage of the poor, as well as the

powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

palace of the rich, shall enjoy that inestimable blessing. Arbitrary authority can never penetrate thither; and by night, as well as by day, the law shall guard all its approaches. Proud of all their rights, united to their Sovereign, the Swedes will march to meet their enemies. The recollection of their illustrious ancestors, and the justice of their cause, shall be pledges of their success.

" I am, with the most profound respect, &c.

(Signed) " LAWRENCE D'ENGESTROM.

" *Stockholm, Jan.* 7, 1813."

In support of the allegations contained in the foregoing report, the reader is referred to the subjoined correspondence between France and Sweden.—The correspondence between the French Chargé dé Affaires at Stockholm and the Swedish Government, which took place in December 1812, is also annexed.

No. 1.

Extract of a dispatch to the King from Baron de Lagerbjelke, Swedish Minister at Paris, dated October 26, 1810.

Notwithstanding all the personal prejudices of which I had just been the object, it would have been easy for me to have

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Sweden engages to employ a corps of not less than

prepared myself against a scene but little agreeable. The nature of my conferences with the Duke of Cadore; the precipitate departure of M. de Tchernicheff; the catastrophe with which Switzerland saw herself threatened on commercial accounts; the advantages gained in Portugal, by which it was no doubt intended to profit, to bear down the English on all points at once; all these circumstances united, had given me sufficient insight to judge what the object of the audience would be; but I acknowledge that I did not expect so violent an explosion. I had never beheld the Emperor in anger; but he was so at this time, to a point which surpasses all imagination.

I was introduced a little after nine o'clock in the morning. I found the Duke de Cadore with the Emperor, and the presence of this third person caused me at first to suppose that I had been called to hear an official declaration, but that I should not be permitted to attend the discussion. I nevertheless resolved to reply on every occasion where I could introduce a word.

It is impossible for me to render your Majesty an account of all that the Emperor said during the space of at least an hour and a quarter, because his agitation was so great, his discourse so broken, his repetitions so frequent, that it was extremely difficult to remember all. I began by presenting your Majesty's letter. "Do you know (said the Emperor) "what is the subject of this letter?" I explained it, adding a compliment. Without making any reply thereto, the Emperor went on. (Every break in the Emperor's discourse will sufficiently explain to your Majesty the nature of the

30,000 men in a direct operation upon the Continent against the common enemies of the

short replies which I endeavoured to make in the intervals). "Oh, ho! Monsieur Le Baron, do they at length cease to believe, in Sweden, that I am merely a dupe? Do they think that I can accommodate myself to this mixed or half state of things?—Oh! give me no sentiments! it is from facts that we draw our proofs in matters of politics.—Let us see these facts. You signed the peace with me in the beginning of the year—you engaged yourselves to break off all communications with England—you kept a Minister at London, and an English agent in Sweden, until the summer was far advanced--you did not interrupt the ostensible communication by the way of Gottenburg until still later, and what was the result of it? That the correspondence remained the same, neither more nor less active—Poh! the question is not a communication by this way, or by that; it is regular; it is very considerable.—You have vessels in all the ports of England—Salt, truly!—Do you get salt in the Thames? The English trading vessels besiege Gottenburg—a fine proof that they do not enter there!—They exchange their merchandize in the open sea, or near to the coasts. Your little islands serve as magazines in the winter season. Your vessels openly carry Colonial produce into Germany; I have caused half a score of them to be siezed at Rostock.—Is it possible that one can affect thus to be mistaken on the first principle of the Continental System?—Very well. You do not approve of this in your note; it is not of that I complain, it is of the fact.—I have not slept a single hour in the night, on account of your affairs: you might suffer me to repose in peace, I have need of it.—Again, is this restitution of the English prisoners a proper thing; those who had so imprudently attempted the dignity of the King, and violated his territory.

two high contracting parties. This army shall act in concert with the Russian troops placed

Restored without any satisfaction!—Was it not so, Monsieur de Cadore?—(The Minister, all in tremulation, did not omit replying affirmatively to this, as well as to some other similar questions). Another violation of territorial right, is the capture of a French privateer in the interior of the port of Stralsund; but to me, no account has been rendered *.—It is not to one's friends that one shews these little attentions!—Very well, remain with the English!—If one were to judge from the evil you have done me this very year, you never could have been better friends to the English than at this moment.—Oh, oh! it is you that tell me so! It is you who assure me that Sweden wishes rather to remain on my side, but proofs, I say, give me proofs!—Very well! your state, at the end of an unfortunate war, required some circumspection and precaution.—Well, I have had them to my loss. You have cajoled me, yes, you; you, yourself.—You have had the address to gain the bad season; you have time to settle your interests with England; is it just, that if any engagements exist contrary to faith, that I am to bear the burden?—You have had time to put yourselves in a state of defence: you have still the winter before you. What, then, have you to risk?—Yes, the export trade; that is the battle-horse: what then is become of the neutral flag?—There are no longer any neutrals: England acknowledges none, nor can I acknowledge them any longer.—Salt, aye, salt! one can find means to obtain what is necessary. How did you do in 1801, when you were in open rupture with England?—

* The trade of Stralsund, by the King's orders, paid the value of this privateer, which was taken merely in consequence of her own imprudence.

under the command of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Sweden, according to stipula-

Suffer! Do you not believe that I suffer? That France, Bordeaux, that Holland, that Germany suffer? But this is precisely what an end must be put to. A maritime peace at any price!—[Here the Emperor was violently agitated.] Yes, Sweden is the sole cause of the crisis I experience. Sweden has done me more harm than five coalitions together. But now, restored to her communications with the rest of Europe, she has taken advantage of it to carry on the commerce of England.—Ah! Sir, time! always time: I have lost too much time.—It was necessary, you said, to enter into the new system, without making too many sacrifices: it was also necessary for me, you added, to do some good for Sweden. Hear me: when you made choice of the Prince of Ponte Corvo, did I risk nothing in permitting him to accept the offer? Was I not on the point of embroiling myself with Russia? Was it not believed—is it not, perhaps, still believed—that you, on your side, and the Saxons and Poles on the other, supported by me, would arm to conquer their lost provinces? Were not men's minds then much agitated in Poland? What did I do then? I caused such things to be said, such reports to be circulated, as might detach Russia from my system. It is only now that, more and more undeceived with respect to Swedish politics, I have taken a decisive step, which I will not conceal from you. I have sent back M. de Tchernicheff to Russia; I have informed him of the declaration which I have made to you to-day. I have strongly pressed the Emperor Alexander to take the same step on his part.—Choose! Cannon must be fired on the English which approach your coasts; and their merchandize in Sweden be confiscated, or you must have war with France. I cannot do you any great harm: I occupy Pomerania, and you do not much care about it: but I can cause you to be attacked

tions to this effect already existing between the Courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg.

by the Russians and by the Danes; and I can confiscate all your vessels on the Continent; and I will do it, if within fifteen days you are not at war with England.—Yes, you are right; the time for the going and returning of the courier must be reckoned, and something more. Here, M. de Cadore, I order you to send off a courier immediately; and you, Sir, will do the same. If within five days after the official act of M. Alquier, the King has not resolved to be at war with England, M. Alquier shall set out immediately, and Sweden shall have war with France and all her allies.—Yes, it is just; I have not positively demanded the state of war before this moment; but I am now forced to it by all imaginable means.—Sweden has already found that she cannot remain in a mixed state with England, without doing great injury to the Continent. At length, things have taken a general development, which requires a perfect equality of measures, or a state of open hostilities. This is what all other powers have thought ought to be done.—Russia, though stronger than the rest, has only obtained peace with me, on the condition of declaring war against England. Austria, a power of the first order, if France did not exist, has frankly taken her resolution. I have been a long time the dupe of Prussia, and of you. She at length came to find, by the catastrophe of Holland, that it was necessary to come to a determination, and she frankly adopted a state of war. Denmark has done so long ago; but with what title can I exact from that country, what I cannot obtain from Sweden? I often say to myself, who knows whether I shall always be on a good footing with Russia? Who can read the chapter of events? May it not one day be of the greatest interest to me, to have a friendly power in the North, strong in its own resources, as well as by my alliance? But could it,

Art. II.—The said Courts have communicated to his Britannic Majesty the engagements sub-

meanwhile, be believed in Sweden, that I would relax any thing in my invariable principles in favour of the new Prince Royal. On the contrary, the political crisis into which I have brought myself in her favour, gives me a stronger title. Meanwhile, Sweden owes a great obligation to the person of the Prince Royal; for without that choice, (by no means influenced by me,) I should two months ago have taken the step which I now find myself forced to do. I nevertheless repent of this delay, which, on account of the season, has been so beneficial to you; not because I regret whatever good you may have derived from it, but because you have used me too ill.— For a long time past, the office which was intended for you, was ready in the bureau of Monsieur the Duke de Cadore, (an affirmative reverence from the Minister,) but I waited for the arrival of the Prince Royal, who is instructed in my way of thinking *.—I have not been able to do it; I have told you, that I was on the point of embroiling myself with Russia; I gave all Europe notice, that at this decisive moment, my system might be capable of modification. Besides this, new complaints against Sweden, reached me from all sides. Ah! I know what you have to say to me: I have read all that you wrote.—Well, be it so, there may have been some exaggeration in the complaints, but there still remains a sufficient quan-

* The Emperor had promised the Prince Royal not to exact any thing from Sweden before the month of May, 1811; and the Prince Royal assured him, that after that term, Sweden would extend her system of policy, and be openly for or against the Continental system, according as her interest might require.

sisting between them, and having formally demanded his said Majesty's accession thereto,

tity of truth.—I wish that you had a better cause to defend. Oh no! the situation of the Prince Royal will not be so difficult; all comes from hence; there is nothing embarrassing in the choice.—But yet, could they believe in Sweden, that they might serve the cause of England, without resentment on my part, because I love and esteem the Prince Royal? I likewise love and esteem the King of Holland; he is my brother, and yet I have broke with him; I have silenced the voice of nature, to give ear to that of the general interest.

"If you were on my frontiers, I should, with regret, be forced to act as I have just done with the Swiss. I have caused some troops to march: and the government has confiscated the English merchandizes. Let us resume ourselves at length. Let Sweden act as she thinks most advantageous. I know that it is out of my power to force her. Let her frankly range herself on the side of England against me and my allies, if such be her interest; or let her unite with me against England.—But the time for hesitation is passed. When five days have elapsed, M. Alquier will depart, and I will give you your passports.—You have said no more than what you ought to have said; but I cannot do otherwise than send you back.—Open war, or constant friendship: this is my last word, my ultimate declaration.—Adieu, may I see you again under more favourable auspices.—The Emperor then left me, without deigning to hear me further. On leaving his apartments, I saw no one else in the other apartment, not even the officers on duty. I know not what had given cause to this extraordinary circumstance, whether it was by order, or proceeded from the spontaneous discretion of the functionaries, because the Emperor

and his Majesty the King of Sweden having, by the stipulations contained in the preceding ar-

had frequently elevated his voice to such a pitch, that it was impossible not to hear him in the next room.

" I had afterwards a conference with the Duke of Cadore, on parting from whom I set off from Paris. This conversation was nothing more than a repetition of what had passed with the Emperor; that my dispatch to your Majesty, and that of the Minister to Baron Alquier, might agree as near as possible. Every thing having been said on this subject, I could not forbear expressing to the Duke of Cadore, how sensibly I felt the harsh and violent form into which the Emperor had put his demand. The Minister laid great stress on the satisfaction which I ought to feel (as he told me) in tempering the Emperor's vivacity, especially towards the conclusion, and quoted several passages which afforded some hopes for the future. He gave me a courier passport, which was prepared before-hand. He promised me not to send his courier from Fontainbleau, until about the same time that I should expedite mine from Paris; that is to say, in the evening of this day, in order that the bearer of this might have a little advance. He assured me, that M. Alquier would have two days to arrange his office, besides the five which formed the time of his limitation. He dwelt much on the fact, which he requested me also to consider as important, that the election of Monseigneur the Prince Royal, far from having provoked this step on the Emperor's part, had retarded it for several months, and had thereby procured for Sweden a delay doubly important, on account of the season. He added, that the Emperor's resolution of taking his steps, even whilst the Prince was said to be on his journey, had partly in view the intention of not rendering him innocently unpopular.

ticle, given a proof of the desire which animates him to contribute also on his part to the success

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Letter from the Prince Royal of Sweden, to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, dated Stockholm, December 8, 1810.

Sire,

By my letter of the 19th of November, I had the honour to inform you, that the King, faithful to the sentiments which he expressed to your Majesty, resolved to declare war against England, notwithstanding every thing which the safety of his states opposed to that measure, and with the object alone of pleasing your Majesty.

The King will always be proud of having given this proof of devotion to your Majesty; but it belongs to me, who am a daily witness of his sufferings and inquietudes, to appeal to your Majesty's magnanimity, in an affair which may have an influence upon the King's health, and upon the happiness of Sweden. I flatter myself that your Majesty will graciously receive my observations.

In addressing myself directly to you, Sire, I take the advantage of an old privilege which I shall always like to preserve, and which will renew in my heart recollections equally agreeable as glorious.

Sweden, in the sad condition to which the last war reduced her, neither should nor can aspire, but after a long peace. It was the only means of regaining, by agriculture and com-

of the common cause; his Britannic Majesty being desirous in return to give an immediate

merce, the losses she had sustained, and thus re-establishing by degrees her finances, and of entirely recruiting her military system and her administration. Far from that, it is Sweden who has just declared war; she has hazarded this step without a single battalion ready to march, without her arsenals or magazines containing the least necessary article; and what is still worse, without a single sou to provide for the expences of so great an enterprise; in a word, in the station in which the government of this country is, such a step would undoubtedly make it be accused of folly, if your Majesty's approbation did not legitimate every thing. Sweden, it is true, possesses in herself the principles of a great force; her inhabitants are by nature warriors; her constitution allows of 80,000 men being put on foot, and its male population is such that this levy can be easily raised; but you, Sire, know that war can only be supported by war; and a great military state, purely defensive, is an expense which Sweden cannot support without foreign aid.

The constitutional laws forbid the King from imposing new taxes, without the consent of the general states; and the war has just destroyed one of the principal branches of public revenue, the produce of the Customs, which amounted to more than six millions of francs a year. To that must be added, that the contributions are in arrear, and that the confiscations which are made, fall upon Swedish subjects, and not upon foreigners, who take the precaution of insuring payment for the goods imported.

In short, Sire, our situation is most alarming, if France does not come to our succour. Since the first alliance concluded

and unequivocal proof of his resolution to join his interests to those of Sweden and Russia,

between Gustavus Vasa and Francis I., France has been not only the constant friend of Sweden, but has supported and succoured her in all her wars. Nature seems to have destined these two nations to live in harmony; and if she has refused Sweden riches, she has endowed her with valour and all the qualities requisite for the execution of the greatest designs. There is here but one wish, that of being sincerely in accord with France, and of participating in her glory every time an opportunity presents itself. But money fails us.

Deign, Sire, to take into consideration the particular state of this country, and be pleased to kindly accept the expression of the sentiments, &c.

From the same to the same, dated Stockholm, Dec. 12, 1810.

Sire,—

M. de Tchernicheff asked me if I would take charge of a letter for your Majesty. I hastened to do it, hoping that he will tell your Majesty what he has seen in Sweden. In truth, Sire, full of confidence in your magnanimity, and your particular kindness for me, I have but one thing to desire, viz. that the truth should be known to you.

M. de Tchernicheff will tell your Majesty that Sweden is upon the point of being reduced to the most deplorable state; that she is without any means of supporting the war which she has just declared; that nevertheless the government re-

promises and engages by the present Treaty to accede to the conventions already existing be-

doubles its efforts in so violent a crisis; but that it is not in the power of the King to extend, as in other places, the system of confiscations; that the Constitution here guarantees the rights and property of every individual; and that even if the King should adopt a contrary measure, no Counsellor of State would give his consent to it.

I have the happiness of having in my favour the general opinion of the nation; but most certainly I should lose this moral force that day in which it was believed I had the least intention of making the smallest attempt upon the Constitution.

The King offers to your Majesty every thing in his power. No sacrifice will be painful to him, to prove to your Majesty his devotion to France; but I conjure you, Sire, deign to calculate our means, and grant us the confidence we merit, by our sincere and unalterable attachment.

Extract of a Note from Baron Alquier to Baron d'Engestrom, Dated Stockholm, Dec. 26, 1810.

His Majesty the Emperor, accustomed to reckon upon the intentions of friendly Kings, and judging of the dispositions of this Prince, by those with which he himself is penetrated for the interests of his Swedish Majesty, has charged me, Monsieur le Baron, to demand as a good office, to which he attaches infinite value, and which must contribute to the success of the common cause, to place in his pay a sufficient

tween these two powers, insomuch that his Britannic Majesty will not only not oppose any

number of sailors, to complete the crews of four ships of the Brest fleet. It would be sufficient to meet the desire of the Emperor, and to satisfy the demand which I have the honour to make, if the number of officers, masters, marines, and sailors, did not exceed 2000. The Emperor will charge himself with all the expense of their journey, and every precaution will be taken, in order that the marines and sailors may be properly supported, and the officers fully contented with their treatment. In the critical state in which the Swedish finances are at this present moment, it will, perhaps, be agreeable to his Majesty to diminish the expenses of his marine, without, however, leaving inactive the talents and courage of his seamen. The good office which the Emperor requires of his Majesty the King of Sweden, having already eagerly been performed by Denmark, his Imperial Majesty is convinced that he has not too much presumed upon the friendship of a power attached for such a length of time to France, by a reciprocity of interest and good-will, which has never ceased to exist.

Extract from Baron d'Engestrom's reply to the preceding Note, dated Stockholm, Dec. 31, 1810.

The constitutional laws of the State prevent the King from acquiescing of himself, in the Emperor's demand concerning the 2000 seamen. Rivalling Denmark in the desire to contribute to the accomplishment of his Imperial and Royal Majesty's views, the King, nevertheless, does not think that the example of that country, where the will of the King is an

obstacle to the annexation and union in perpetuity of the kingdom of Norway as an integral

absolute law, can be applicable to Sweden. In consequence of the late events which have placed his Majesty on the throne, a constitutional compact has been renewed between the Sovereign and the nation, which it is not in the power of any person to infringe. His Majesty, in consequence, and in the most lively manner, regrets that the good office that the Emperor requires of him, should precisely fall on a matter which does not depend on his own will.

No new levy can be made, according to the tenor of the constitution, but with the consent of the States. Those to which they have already consented expressly presuppose their being intended for the defence of the country; and the number of common seamen is so much diminished since the loss of Finland, that they are scarcely sufficient for the service of the navy, especially under the present circumstances. But if even the King could, as he might wish to do, succeed in putting aside those ties which are imposed on him by the laws of the State, and the rights of the citizens; yet, nevertheless, his Majesty fears that the 2000 Swedish seamen transferred to Brest, would not entirely fulfil the just expectations of his Imperial Majesty. Attached to his barren soil, to his domestic relations and habits, the Swedish soldier could not withstand the influence of a southern sky. He would be ready to sacrifice every thing in defence of his home, but when far from thence, and not immediately combatting for it, his heart would only beat for his return to his country. He would, consequently, carry with him into the French ranks, that inquietude and discouragement, which destroys the finest armies more than the steel of their enemies. With regard to the officers of the navy, there is no obstacle against

part to the kingdom of Sweden, but also will assist the views of his Majesty the King of Swe-

serving in France, and his Majesty with pleasure permits them to profit by the generous offer of his Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Royal to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, dated Stockholm, March 14, 1812.

When the voice of the Swedish people called me to succeed to the throne, I hoped, on quitting France, to be always able to unite my personal affections with the interests of my new country; my heart cherished the hope that it might identify with the sentiment of this people; yet always preserving the remembrance of its first affections, and never losing sight of the glory of France, nor of the sincere attachment which it has vowed to your Majesty; an attachment founded on a confraternity in arms, which so many great deeds have illustrated.

It was with this hope that I arrived in Sweden; I found a nation in general attached to France, but still more so to their liberties and their laws; anxious for your friendship, Sire, but never desiring to obtain it at the expense of their honour and independence. Your Majesty's Minister wished to irritate this national feeling, and his arrogance has offended every one; his communications bore no character of those regards which are mutually due from crowned heads to each other. In fulfilling your Majesty's intentions, as it pleased the expressions, Baron Alquier spoke like a Roman Pro-Consul,

den to that effect, either by his good offices, or by employing, if it should be necessary, his

without reflecting that he was not speaking to slaves. That Minister has therefore been the first cause of the distrust which Sweden has begun to discover with regard to your Majesty's intentions concerning her. Subsequent events have added weight to it.

I have already, Sire, had the honour, in my letters of the 19th November and 8th December, 1810, of giving your Imperial Majesty information of the situation of Sweden, and the desire which she had of finding in your Majesty a supporter. She could not but perceive in your Majesty's silence an unmerited indifference, and she owed it to herself to provide against the storm which was about to break out on the Continent. Sire, humanity has already suffered too much. The blood of man has, for the last twenty years, inundated the earth, and there is nothing wanting to your Majesty's glory but to put a stop to it.

If your Majesty thinks proper that the King should cause the Emperor Alexander to be informed of the possibility of a reconciliation, I augur sufficiently well, from the magnanimity of that Monarch, to dare assure you that he will willingly agree to overtures, that may be equally equitable for your Empire and for the North. If an event so unexpected and so universally desired, could take place, how many nations of the Continent would not bless your Majesty! Their gratitude would be augmented by reason of the horror which inspires them against the return of a scourge which has lain so heavy on them, and the ravages of which have left such cruel traces behind it.

naval co-operation in concert with the Swedish or Russian forces. It is, nevertheless, to be

Note from Baron d'Engerstrom to Count de Niepperg, Austrian Minister to the Court of Stockholm, dated March, 1812.

The menaces of France, her reiterated attacks upon the Swedish commerce; the carrying off of nearly 100 vessels destined for friendly ports, and subject to France; the sequestration placed upon Swedish property in Dantzic and other ports of the Baltic; and, at last, the invasion of Pomerania, done in contempt of treaties, would sufficiently justify Sweden for all the engagements she might make with the enemies of France. However just the complaints which she has against that power, she does not desire war; and she does not like to be forced to make it, even to preserve her independence and laws. Sweden is therefore ready to listen to any conciliatory propositions which shall be made to her—justice is on her side. If Sweden was convinced that the Emperor Alexander armed to subjugate Europe, and subject every thing to the Russian system, and extend his states to the North of Germany, Sweden would not hesitate a moment to declare and fight against this ambition; she would be directed by the state principle which should make her fear the increase of so dangerous a power; but if, on the contrary, Russia only arms in her own defence, to preserve her frontiers, her ports, and even her capital, from all foreign invasion,—if in it she does but obey the imperious duty of necessity, it is for the interest of Sweden not to balance a moment in defending the interests of the North, since her own are common with them.

Sweden cannot flatter herself with being able, as a second power, to avoid that servitude with which France threatens States of the first order. A war undertaken to reconque

understood, that recourse shall not be had to force for effecting the union of Norway to Swe-

Finland would be in no manner for the interests of Sweden. Europe is informed of the causes which made her lose it. To undertake a war to again obtain possession of it, would be not to understand the interests of the Swedish people: this conquest would occasion expences which Sweden is not in a condition to support; and its acquisition, admitting that it could be accomplished, would never be able to balance the dangers which would result from it to her. The English, during the absence of her armies, would give her fatal blows; her ports would be burned or destroyed, and her maritime towns reduced to ashes. Besides, as soon as a change should be effected in the political system of Russia, whether after success or defeat, her ancient views upon Finland would not fail to make a disastrous war weigh heavy upon Sweden: the Gulph of Bothnia separates the two states; no motive of division exists, and the national hatred daily disappears, in consequence of the pacific dispositions of the two Sovereigns.

If France will acknowledge the armed neutrality of Sweden, a neutrality which must carry with it the right of opening her ports with equal advantages for all powers, she has no motive to interfere in the events which may take place. France engages to restore Pomerania, and in case she should refuse this restitution, which, at the same time, the rights of nations and the faith of treaties demand, his Majesty the King of Sweden accepts for this object only, the mediation of their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia. His Majesty will agree to a reconciliation compatible with the national honour and interests of the North. His Majesty the King of Sweden, persuaded that all the preparations made by his Majesty the Emperor Alexander are for a

den, unless his Majesty the King of Denmark shall have previously refused to join the alliance

purely defensive purpose, and intended but to prepare for his Empire that armed neutrality which Sweden wishes, in concert with Russia, to establish, engages to use all his efforts with his Imperial Majesty to prevent a rupture taking place, till a period is fixed, which will enable Swedish, French, Austrian, and Russian Plenipotentiaries to meet, and agree, in a friendly manner, upon a system of pacification, which, founded upon the said mentioned neutrality, in determining the differences now subsisting between the North and France, may insure to Europe the repose of which it has so much need.

Note from M. D'Ohsson, Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, at Paris, to the Duke of Bassano, dated May 28, 1812.

The vexations exercised by privateers under the French flag, against the commerce of Sweden, multiplying in an unheard-of proportion, and extending themselves even to provisions, must necessarily impose the sacred obligation upon the King, of endeavouring to inform himself as well as his subjects, upon the state of things, which gives to peace all the character of war. The privateer, the *Mercury*, having placed herself upon the coasts of Sweden, in order to freely commit piracies there—thus, in fact, constituting herself an enemy—was arrested in her courses, and brought into a Swedish port, through her motive of defence, which could not be misunderstood.

The King, who never for a moment doubted the sentiments of justice which animated his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has at different times addressed himself to that

of the North, upon the conditions stipulated in the engagements existing between the Courts

Sovereign, stating complaints respecting the conduct of the French privateers, so diametrically contrary to the nature of the relations which subsisted between the two Courts, and the tenor of treaties, and even to that of the letters of marque with which the privateers were furnished. His Majesty, however, not having obtained any answer to the just demands which the interests of his people prescribed, sent, immediately upon hearing of the detention of the privateer, the *Mercury*, an extraordinary courier to the undersigned, for the purpose of having placed, in all its parts, under the eye of the French Minister, a recapitulation of all that had passed, and what Sweden desired as a guarantee for the future. The undersigned fulfilled these orders on the 17th of last January, and that communication has likewise remained without reply.

In the midst of this expectation, and whilst his Majesty, hearkening but to his sentiments of esteem and friendship for his Imperial Majesty, gave himself up to the most just hopes, he learned that a very considerable corps of French troops, had, on the 27th of January, entered Swedish Pomerania. The French Chargé d'Affaires, resident at Stockholm, was required to explain the motives of this sudden and unexpected invasion, but he alledged that he had not the least notice of it.

The undersigned addressed himself to the same effect, to the Duke of Bassano; and received for answer, that it was requisite to wait orders from the Court of Stockholm.

These orders, confined to demanding an explanation, frank and open, respecting the intentions of his Majesty the Em-

of Stockholm and St. Petersburg; and his Majesty the King of Sweden engages, that this

peror and King, in respect to the occupation of Pomerania, were dispatched on the 4th and 7th of February, from Stockholm. These dispatches never reached the undersigned.

The interruption of the ordinary course of letters destined for Sweden having commenced shortly after the French invasion of Pomerania—the certainty that inquiry was made at Hamburg for funds which were there on account of Sweden, and receipts given for them,—the arrest, and even sale of the Swedish ships in the ports of Mecklenburg and Dantzic, opened a vast field for conjecture. At last, to acquire some certainty relative to the state of things in Swedish Pomerania, the King sent General Engelbrichten there; but having quickly received the intelligence that General Friant refused to receive the General, or even reply by writing to the letter which the latter had addressed to him, his Majesty began then to believe a system followed, in ignorance of which it was wished to keep Sweden, respecting general affairs, and those which in particular related to her. Notwithstanding all these precautions and oppositions, several details concerning the conduct of the French troops in Pomerania were learned,—a conduct which could with difficulty be reconciled to that friendly aspect which she seemed to wish to attach to the invasion of that province, the integrity of which, as well as that of Sweden, was guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor, in the treaty of Paris. Public functionaries arrested, dragged to Hamburg, threatened with the most rigorous treatment, in order to make them betray their duty and their oaths; seals placed upon the King's coffers; his Majesty's ships forced, by cannon shot, to suspend their departure, and finally unladen, and sequestrated for the profit

union shall take place with every possible regard and consideration for the happiness and liberty of the people of Norway.

of France; heavy burthens imposed upon a country which scarcely had time to breathe from the misfortunes it had suffered; and finally, the disarming of the Swedish troops which were there: all these motives joined, must justify the King's desire of an explanation, which at the same time the dignity of Sovereigns, and the stipulations of treaties subsisting between France and Sweden demand. The King had no engagement with other powers which was contrary to the treaty that bound him to France, and the articles of which his Majesty was constantly endeavouring to fulfil. If the British squadron spared the coasting trade of Sweden, that conduct was gratuitous on their part, and proceeded, without doubt, from a wish of opposition in their measures to those adopted by the privateers of powers, the friends of Sweden. If the Swedish vessels which carried produce from their country to the ports of Germany, made use of English licenses to escape the enemy's cruisers, they could not have expeeted on arriving to be confiscated, when they knew as a certain fact, that vessels from Dantzic for England had passed the Sound, furnished with licenses from the Emperor and King.

If the King, attacked in one of his provinces, by France, then began to think of the safety of his kingdom, his Majesty flatters himself that the Emperor and King himself would not have acted otherwise in his place. One may deny every thing but existing facts; and it is therefore upon facts alone the King takes his ground.

As an accompaniment of this Exposé, his Majesty has or-

Art. III.—In order to give more effect to the engagements contracted by his Majesty the King of Sweden, in the first article of the present

dered the undersigned to officially declare to the Duke of Bassano,

"That the King formally protests against the invasion of Pomerania by the French troops.

"That his Majesty cannot view this invasion but as a violation of the treaty of peace between Sweden and France; but that in consequence of the principles of moderation which the King wishes to preserve in the proceedings of his policy, and as a proof of the continuance of his sentiments for France, his Majesty will not yet consider himself in a state of war with her, but wait for a frank and open explanation from her Government respecting the invasion of Pomerania.

"That to establish a perfect reciprocity, in awaiting this explanation, the payment of the interest and capital of the sums due to the countries united to France, by virtue of the Imperial decrees, shall be suspended; a measure which shall be continued till Swedish Pomerania be evacuated, and good harmony re-established between the two Courts.

"That finally, as the military occupation of Pomerania places his Majesty in a situation to consider himself perfectly freed from the particular engagements which he had contracted with France, and principally from the obligation of continuing a war which Sweden only undertook in consequence of her adhesion to the Continental System; an adhesion which was but the consequence of the restitution of Po-

treaty, which have for object, direct operations against the common enemies of the two powers,

merania; the King declares, that from this moment, he considers himself in a state of neutrality in regard to France and England; that in consequence of this system adopted by his Majesty, he will employ all the means in his power to protect the neutral flag of Sweden against depredations, the duration of which has been owing to their great patience.

"Sweden, attached to France since the time of Francis I. desires but to be able to combine her affections with supporting the independence of the North. The King would suffer a lively grief if he should see himself obliged to sacrifice his natural inclination to the great interests of his country, which at the same time repel slavery and disgrace: but, firmly resolved to support the dignity of his crown, and the liberty of his subjects, his Majesty will tranquilly wait the ulterior developement of events.

The undersigned entreats the Duke of Bassano to have the goodness to make his Majesty the Emperor and King acquainted with this Note, and to communicate to the undersigned, as soon as possible, his Majesty's reply.

(Signed) C. D'OHSSON.

Note from Baron D'Engerstrom to M. de Cabre, Chargé D' Affaires from France at Stockholm, dated Dec. 20, 1812.

From the moment in which the invasion of Swedish Pomerania by the French troops, contrary to the faith of treaties,

and in order to put his Swedish Majesty in a state to begin without loss of time, and as soon

and the most solemn engagements, made known the full extent of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon's intention with respect to Sweden, the King, justly astonished at this unexpected aggression, did but reiterate his requests to obtain a free and loyal explanation from him, whilst the French Government only replied to them by fresh acts of hostility. His Majesty believed, that if force gives rights, as the misfortunes of our times sufficiently attest, the cause of justice, and the sentiment of his own dignity, might also demand some of them.

He has not then seen, with indifference, one of his provinces occupied by the same Power which had guaranteed the integrity of it; the troops which the King had left there declared prisoners of war, and as such carried to France; as well as the continual depredations of French privateers against Swedish commerce.

His Majesty, in consequence charged M. de Bergstedt, in the month of August last, and posteriorly, the undersigned, to officially address M. de Cabre: at first to demand the reasons which had caused the said hostilities; and lastly, to declare to him, that as his Court, after a long delay, would not explain on this head, and likewise gave it to be understood that it would not return to a more pacific system with respect to Sweden, M. de Cabre could no longer be regarded as the agent of a friendly Power; and that his diplomatic relations with the King's Ministers would cease till the time that the explanations demanded of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries should be received.

as the season shall permit, the said operations, his Britannic Majesty engages to furnish to his

More than three months have elapsed since that epoch, and the French government continuing always the same silence, the King has thought it due to himself and to his people, not to depend upon an explanation which, besides, so many actions appear to render illusory.

Upon these considerations, and upon others at least as important, the undersigned has received the orders of the King his master, to declare to M. de Cabre, that his presence here becoming absolutely useless under actual circumstances, he desires you should quit Sweden as soon as possible; and the undersigned has the honour of sending you inclosed, the necessary passports for your journey. The undersigned has the honour, &c.

BARON D'ENGERSTROM.

Copy of a Letter from M. de Cabre, Chargé d'Affaires from his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, at the Court of Stockholm, to his Excellency the Baron d'Engerstrom, Chief Minister of State to his Swedish Majesty; dated Stockholm, December 21, 1812.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has received the official note, which his Excellency M. the Baron D'Engerstrom addressed to him yesterday, the 20th of December, in which it is stated in substance—

Majesty the King of Sweden, (independently of other succours which general circumstances may

"That his Swedish Majesty having in vain awaited an explanation relative to the entrance of the French into Pomerania, relative to the removal of the King's officers to Magdeburg, and the capture of Swedish ships by French cruizers, his Majesty has ordered his Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs to declare to the undersigned, that, his presence at Stockholm being altogether useless, his Majesty desires that the undersigned shall quit Sweden as soon as possible, and that he should, at the same time, be furnished with the passports necessary for his voyage"

The undersigned conceives it unnecessary to dwell upon the imputation in the said official note, insinuating that his Majesty the Emperor and King had acted contrary to the faith of treaties. It would be easy for the undersigned to refute this charge by recalling the conditions of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 6th of January; and proving by facts that Sweden has not fulfilled in any one point the obligations imposed by her engagements in that instrument, although France had shewn the most zealous desire to restore to her that same Pomerania which had been conquered by the Imperial and Royal arms in the last war

The undersigned has to observe, that it has never, either verbally or by writing, been notified to him, that his diplomatic relations would be suspended, until he had given a categorical answer to the explanations demanded of him by the Swedish ministry. His Excellency the Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, in his letter of the 7th of September last, addressed to the Chargé d'Affaires of France, limits himself

place at his disposal) for the service of the campaign of the present year, as well as for the

to demanding of the undersigned, " Whether he is in Sweden as the agent of a friendly or hostile power,"—declaring at the same time to the undersigned, that his continuance in th states of his Swedish Majesty depends on the answer which he shall find himself prepared to give to this question.

With respect to the principal object of the official note from his Excellency the Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, the undersigned will not lose a moment to bring it under the cognizance of his court; but it depends not upon him to obey the desire of his Swedish Majesty. On the contrary, it is his duty to declare, that he will never consent to abandon the post which the Emperor and King his august master, has deigned to confide to him, before he shall have obtained his Imperial and Royal Majesty's orders to that effect.

But if his Swedish Majesty, in virtue of his sovereign rights, will cause it to be signified to the undersigned, *officially* and in *writing*, that he will no longer permit his residence in Sweden, the undersigned conceiving, that under these circumstances, he will only be yielding to force, will not hesitate to avail himself, with the shortest possible delay, of the passport, which he has now the honour to send back herewith to his Excellency M. the Baron D'Engerstrom, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs; because, till the existence of the circumstances which he has specified, it will be impossible for him to make use of it, and therefore to no purpose to keep it.

The undersigned has the honour to be, &c.

AUG. DE CABRE.

equipment, the transport, and maintenance of his troops, the sum of one million sterling, pay-

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Copy of a Letter from his Excellency M. Baron D'Engerstrom, to M. De Cabre, dated Stockholm, December 23, 1812.

I have received the letter, Sir, which you have done me the honour to address to me, under date of the 21st of this month; and having, in the course of my official duty, laid it before the King, his Majesty charges me again to repeat to you, that your presence at Stockholm cannot be tolerated any longer. Your diplomatic character having now ceased, you will find yourself, Sir, in the situation of all ordinary foreigners; and, consequently, subject to the execution of all the orders which the police may find it necessary to give respecting you. The Chief Governor of that department, to whom reports, very little to your advantage, have been made respecting you, has received orders to make you quit the capital within four and twenty hours. A Commissary of Police will accompany you to the frontier; and by these means you will not have any further occasion for the passports which you have sent back to me.

(Signed) BARON D'ENGERSTROM.

Copy of a Letter from M. De Cabre to his Excellency the Baron D'Engerstrom, &c. dated Stockholm, December 23, 1812:—

I have just this moment received the letter which you have this day written to me, in which your Excellency, announcing

able at London monthly, to the agent who shall be authorised by his Swedish Majesty to receive the same, in such manner as not to exceed the payment of 200,000l. sterling each month, until the whole shall be paid.

Art. IV.—It is agreed between the two high contracting parties, that an advance, of which

to me for the first time "that my diplomatic functions have ceased," informs me at the same time, "that I become subject to the orders of the police, and that the Governor has received instructions to cause me to be conducted to the frontier."

This determination of the Swedish government, and the manner in which it is communicated to me, appear to me more than sufficient to justify me in the eyes of my court, for abandoning the post which I have filled with honour for more than a year at the court of his Majesty the King of Sweden. I request, in consequence, that your Excellency will send me back my passports, of which I intend to avail myself with the least possible delay.

In consequence of the answer of M. De Cabre to this last preceding letter of his Excellency the Baron D'Engerstrom, the passports were returned to M. De Cabre, and the Commissary of Police was not sent with him. M. De Cabre was indulged, by his special request, with permission to remain three days longer at Stockholm, whence he departed for France on the 27th December.

the amount and the time of payment shall be determined between them, and which is to be deducted from the million before stipulated, shall be made to his Majesty the King of Sweden for the "mise en campagne," and for the first march of the troops; the remainder of the before-mentioned succours are to commence from the day of the landing of the Swedish army, as it is stipulated by the two high contracting parties in the first article of the present treaty.

Art. V.—The two high contracting parties being desirous of giving a solid and lasting guarantee to their relations, as well political as commercial, his Britannic Majesty, animated with a desire to give to his ally evident proofs of his sincere friendship, consents to cede to his Majesty the King of Sweden, and to his successors to the Crown of Sweden, in the order of succession established by his said Majesty, and the States-General of his kingdom, under date the 26th of September, 1810, the possession of Guadaloupe in the West Indies, and to transfer to his Swedish Majesty all the rights of his Britannic Majesty over that island, in so far as his said Majesty actually possesses the same. This colony shall be given up to the Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Sweden in the course of the month of August of the present year, or

three months after the landing of the Swedish troops on the Continent; the whole to take place according to the conditions agreed upon between the two high contracting parties, in the separate article annexed to the present treaty.

Art. VI.—As a reciprocal consequence of what has been stipulated in the preceding article, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages to grant, for the space of twenty years, to take date from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the right of entrepôt in the ports of Gottenburg, Carlshamn, and Stralsund, (whenever this last mentioned place shall return under the Swedish dominion,) for all commodities, productions, or merchandize, whether of Great-Britain or her colonies, laden on board British or Swedish vessels. The said commodities or merchandize, whether they be of such kind as may be introduced and subject to duty in Sweden, or whether their introduction be prohibited, shall pay without distinction, as duty of entrepôt, one per cent. ad valorem, upon entry, and the same upon discharge. As to every other particular relating to this object, the general regulations existing in Sweden shall be conformed to; treating always the subjects of his Britannic

Majesty upon the footing of the most favoured nations.

Art. VII.—From the day of the signature of the present treaty, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, reciprocally promise not to separate their mutual interests, and particularly those of Sweden, which are referred to in the present treaty, in any negotiation whatever with their common enemies.

Art. VIII.—The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Stockholm within four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 3d March, in the year of our Lord, 1813.

ALEX. HOPE. (L.S.)
EDW. THORNTON. (L.S.)

Le Comte D'ENGERSTROM. (L.S.)
G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L.S.)

Separate Article.

As a consequence of the cession made by his Britannic Majesty, in the fifth article of the treaty signed this day, of the island of Guadaloupe, his Majesty the King of Sweden engages,

1. Faithfully to fulfil and observe the stipulations of the capitulation of the said island, under date the 5th February, 1810, so that all the privileges, rights, benefices, and prerogatives, confirmed by that act to the inhabitants of the colony, shall be preserved and maintained.

2. To take for this purpose, previous to the cession before-mentioned, every engagement which may be judged necessary with his Britannic Majesty, and to execute all acts conformable thereto.

3. To grant to the inhabitants of Guadaloupe the same protection and the same advantages which the other subjects of his Majesty the King of Sweden enjoy, conformably always to the laws and stipulations actually existing in Sweden.

4. To forbid and prohibit, at the period of the cession, the introduction of slaves from Africa into the said island, and the other possessions in the West Indies of his Swedish Majesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to engage in the slave trade, an engagement which his Swedish Majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic has never been authorised by him.

5. To exclude, during the continuance of the present war, all armed vessels and privateers belonging to states at war with Great-Britain, from the ports and harbours of Guadaloupe; and not to permit in any future wars in which Great-Britain may be engaged, and Sweden remain neutral, the entrance into the ports of the said colony of the privateers belonging to any of the belligerent states.

6. Not to alienate the said island without the consent of his Britannic Majesty; and,

7. To grant every protection and security to British subjects, and to their property, whether they may choose to quit the colony or to remain there.

This separate article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

ALEX. HOPE. (L. S.)
EDW. THORNTON. (L. S.)

Le Comte D'ENGERSTROM. (L. S.)
G. Baron De WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

Thus nearly one year after the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and Sweden, Great-Britain concluded a treaty with the latter, by which she acceded to the conventions existing between her and Russia. It should be remarked that she effected a change in one of the stipula-

tions between Russia and Sweden. The operation in Germany by her treaty was to be preliminary to the acquisition of Norway instead of being subsequent to it, as had been arranged in the treaty between Russia and Sweden.

France had made every effort and offer to attach Sweden to her cause: it was done in the first instance by intimidation, in the seizure of Pomerania, and that measure was soon followed by an offer of the restoration of Finland if Sweden would co-operate with France against Russia. These proposals, however, were not made directly, but through the agents of a neutral power. At that period it was expected policy would induce Russia to restore Finland, in order to secure the co-operation of Sweden, but the important view in which Finland was regarded to the security of the Russian capital, having prevented the fulfilment of this expectation, the Swedish government was placed in a peculiar situation, and in uniting itself with Russia against France, was apparently actuated by a wish to maintain inviolate the national honour and independence, and by a desire to support the general cause of Europe.

It was at this period, before any treaty between Great-Britain and Sweden had been pro-

posed, that the treaty between Sweden and Russia was concluded, by which both made common cause against France; but with a view to the security of Sweden, it was stipulated that Norway should be in the first instance conquered for Sweden, and that afterwards a diversion by a conjoint force should be made on the Continent. To this treaty Great-Britain was invited to accede.

The engagements entered into between Great-Britain, Russia, and Sweden, are of such commanding importance, that it becomes highly necessary, in a work of this description, to investigate their causes, objects, and probable effects.

In the first place it should be considered whether Russia and Sweden were morally justifiable in forming those engagements? At the time the treaty between these two powers was concluded, Denmark was leagued in confederacy and co-operation with France against Russia; not by any ancient treaty, nor by previous stipulations, which she could refuse to perform, without a violation of her public faith, but by engagements entered into at the time, and made in contemplation of the meditated attack upon Russia, by which Denmark had agreed to place

a certain number of troops at the disposal of France, to be employed in the occupation of Mecklenburg, and other places in the North of Germany. Hence it would appear that Russia and Sweden were perfectly justifiable in their treaty.

The second cause for consideration is, whether Great-Britain was justified in acceding to the treaty between Russia and Sweden. She was at the time at war with Denmark; Danish seamen were then serving in the navy of France; the Danes were annoying the British trade in every possible manner; the Danish ports were hostile to her; and her merchantmen captured perpetually by Danish privateers. The treaty was also expedient and politic, as against Denmark. The great mass of the population of Norway is maritime—its produce consists chiefly of naval stores—the number and convenience of its harbours afford ample accommodation to privateers; and it must, therefore, be the policy of Great-Britain to place Norway in the power of the country that can be most independent of France; to reduce the gigantic power of Buonaparte we must detach as many countries as possible from the connection with France. Holstein, the German territory of Denmark, might keep her subservient to France, until she

could bring herself to sacrifice her German dominions for her insular independence. Norway, whilst subject to Denmark, would be equally subservient to France: the contrary would be the case, if it were united to Sweden. The conduct of Denmark, in 1812, proved that her value for her German dominions made her dependent on France.

Before Great-Britain acceded to the treaty, it was obvious that the measures adopted by Sweden in 1812, had had a considerable influence upon the campaign.—The troops assembled in Swedish ports kept a considerable enemy's force in the North of Germany, and by releasing Russia from its previous engagements, the Swedish Government set at liberty a force of 18,000 men, which was assembled in Poland, and which was sent to join Gen. Witgenstein's army, and afterwards contributed so materially to the destruction of the French army on the Berezina. It is, therefore, to the conduct of Sweden in this instance—to her continued rejection of all the temptations held out by Buonaparte, and to her having made common cause with Russia, that in a great measure are to be attributed the important advantages gained in the last campaign. In the execution of the treaty the conduct of the Swedish Government was highly honourable: the preparations were expedited with all dili-

gence, and her troops ready to embark in due time.—It therefore appears that the conduct of Great-Britain in acceding to the treaty was politic and favourable to her interests.

It is now necessary to turn to the operations of the enemy at and in the neighbourhood of Hamburg.

The situation of Hamburg is peculiar. It was probably chosen, like that of Venice, for security as much as for trade; and, like Venice, it is built in a marsh. The interval between it and Harburg is filled with a succession of low green islands, intersected by narrow streams of the Elbe. The country, on the opposite side, is shut in by a range of sloping ascents, and Harburg rises gradually from the shore. Where the eye is wearied by almost universal flatness, its situation is striking; and a few ranges of wood make it the favourite landscape of the Hamburgers. In its front is the island of Wilhemsburg.

The advance of the different corps of the French army to the Elbe had rendered it necessary for the divisions of Generals Tettenborne,

Dornberg, and Tchernicheff, to recross this river; they concentrated at Hamburg. On the 1st of May, General Sebastiani, with about 7000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, moved from Luneberg in the direction of Magdeburg. On the 4th, this corps arrived and halted at Salzwedel.

General Davoust, with about 10,000 men, including the division of Vandamme, occupied Luneberg, Harburg, and Stade; detaching small posts of unequal strength at intermediate points along the banks of the Elbe. On the move of General Sebastiani to his right, General Count Walmoden marched with the corps of Dornberg and Tchernicheff to Deumitz.

On the 8th, Marshal Davoust collected from 5 to 6000 men in the vicinity of Harburg; this force, with the exception of about 1500 men left in Harburg, was embarked at one o'clock in the morning of the 9th. Favoured by the ebb tide, and under cover of numerous batteries on the opposite shore, a landing was effected at Wilhelmsburg long before break of day, which was occupied by Hamburg volunteers and a few Mecklenburgers. The number of troops stationed in this island did not exceed 1100 men, the enemy gained therefore in the first instance considerable ground, but on the arrival of a

Mecklenburg battalion, which was ordered immediately to their support, he was advanced upon and driven back to the boats.

A battalion of Hanoverians, commanded by Major de Berger, and a Lubec battalion, marching from Burgdorf and Zouenspiker on Ochsenwerder to the assistance of a corps of 600 men stationed at this post, attacked the enemy with vigour and impetuosity on his right flank: this compelled him to retreat, and in falling back he set fire to all houses and mills in the line of his march.

The force in Wilhelmsburg, as already observed, did not amount to more than 1100, and many of these were raw volunteers, who had but just received arms, and some of whom had joined only a few days before. It has been since ascertained, that the surprise was effected as much by cunning as by force. The volunteers were posted so near the enemy, that every movement must have been seen from the French camp: they had been wearied with watching already,—they had kept up a cannonade during the greater part of the day, and on the intelligence of the victory of Gross-Gorschen they had sent for wine to celebrate the success of the cause. The French, who had intelligence of all that was

going forward, sent over some women as wine and gin sellers, who mingled laudanum in all that they sold to the advanced posts. To try the effect of this experiment, four French soldiers came over in one of the small river boats, who, on being challenged by the centinel, cried out that they were deserters, and were suffered to land. On passing forward they found the greater number of the posts so careless, that they gave the signal by firing at the centinels. The whole force then pushed over, opening a fire of cannon and musketry, which drove back the piquets with considerable loss. On the advance of the Mecklenburgers, who were in reserve, the Hanseatic battalion rallied, and a severe independent fire took place through the whole line. The day was one of splendid sunshine, and the smoke rose in heavy clouds from the woods that spread down the Wilhelmsburg shore. The ramparts were covered with people, and every eye was fixed upon the battle.

During the attack on Wilhelmsburg the inhabitants of Hamburg and its vicinity were in the greatest confusion and distress.—Numbers got on the tops of the houses, and watched the attack, which, at intervals, lighted the whole horizon. A partial fire of musketry was heard through the cannonade; but as the day broke, and the musketry came nearer, it was evident

that the enemy had made good their landing, seized the island batteries, and were driving in the Hamburg volunteers. The terror of this idea was soon confirmed by the videttes gallopping through the streets. It was understood in the city, that Davoust, who has expressed himself in the most violent language against Hamburg, had promised his soldiers five hours plunder. The streets were immediately filled with frightened people, running from their houses, heaping waggons with their furniture and valuables, and trying to escape into the country. This was at five in the morning. The cry every where was —" The French are come;" and even this cry, rising as it did from a wild and terrified populace, just roused out of their sleep, was scarcely to be distinguished among the trampling of cavalry, and the crowding of carriages to the gates. About half-past six the drums of the Burger guard beat to arms a second time; and every thing was in frightful confusion; men hastily equipping themselves with whatever arms they could find, and running to the alarm posts; women and children of the first families, half dressed, heaped in waggons, in the midst of beds and packages, and flying in silence and tears; expresses rushing by at every moment, and carts passing with the wounded just brought in from the field. In this state affairs continued till after the success of Major de Berger.

In the course of the morning of the 9th, when it appeared obvious that the enemy were determined on trying their chance of reaching Hamburg, the Danish Sub-Governor of Altona, Blucher, a relative of the Prussian General, went over to Vandamme to remonstrate with him on the attack, and to declare that the Danes would assist to repel it if it were persisted in. On Vandamme's inquiring why the Danes interfered, Blucher is stated to have replied, " that Denmark was too much interested in the safety of a great city in its neighbourhood, to look with indifference on the outrages which must take place in case of being entered by the French, and which might extend even to the Danish territory." Vandamme answered, " That the French were a nation distinguished for urbanity in war; that it was absurd to suppose the Emperor would wish to do any mischief to one of his own cities; and that at all events, as he was determined on finding his way into Hamburg, it would be quite the same to him whether he found it by the Hamburg or the Danish shore." The Dane returned, and immediately after three Danish gun-boats, full of men, came up from Altona, and anchored to defend the passage opposite to Hamburg. In the evening, as the intentions of the French could not be ascertained, all the troops were ordered out. The Cossacks.

some Danish corps, and 10 pieces of Danish artillery, were drawn up in a line along the sands. Russian guns were posted close to Altona, and the most perfect cordiality took place. In the affairs of this day, the Hanseatic Legion, in consequence of their first disorder, lost about 50 killed and 150 wounded, 7 of whom were officers. The Mecklenburgers, who fought with distinguished bravery, and who literally swept the French before them, lost but 2 killed and between 20 and 30 wounded. The French wounded were gradually withdrawn during the morning; but they lost 60 prisoners, and about 200 killed.

In consequence of the approach of a body of Swedes, the Danes evacuated Hamburg on the evening of the 12th, and retired to their own territory, leaving behind them their artillery for the protection of the town, and which was to be sent after them the moment that the Swedes arrived. The latter, amounting to 1200 men, entered it on the 21st. General Tettenborne, with the Hanseatic legion, went out to meet them, and they were received at the gate by the Burger Guards. They had been forwarded in waggons, and were not in the least fatigued by travelling; but immediately on their arrival mounted guard. Their appearance was martial.

their equipments in high order, and they were received by all ranks with joyful acclamations: they were afterwards stationed in the vicinity of the city, where they remained till the 21st, when they were recalled by the order of the Crown Prince.

Another attack upon Hamburg had been made by the French from Harburg and Wilhelmsburg, in the night between the 20th and 21st, in which they were repulsed by the Hanseatic Legion, who succeeded in dismounting several of their artillery at the latter place. After this affair most of the enemy left Wilhelmsburg for Harburg, and the inhabitants had begun to recover from their alarm before the arrival of the Swedes.

During the night of the 19th, whilst the city was entrusted solely to its native forces, aided by a few Russians and Prussians, the French commenced a bombardment, which was returned by a very spirited and effectual cannonade. No farther attempt was made until early in the morning of the 22d, when the French, after making themselves masters of an armed vessel in the river, landed between Altona and the town; but were quickly driven back to their boats with loss, and the vessel was recaptured. In this affair the Swedish troops took

part. The failure, however, of negociations commenced by Denmark with Great-Britain, and the pretensions brought forward by the Crown Prince upon Norway, a State always coveted by Sweden, and which were made by Bernadotte in order to gain the cordial support of the Swedish nation to the contest in Germany, now produced active hostility on the part of the Danes, and occasioned the immediate occupation of Hamburg by the French.

After the evacuation of Moscow, a proposition* of a pacific nature had been made by the Danish Minister at St. Petersburg, through Lord Cathcart, to the Court of St. James, but which was afterwards disavowed by his Government. The proposition was made when it was thought that the French Ruler could not extricate himself, but it was disavowed when it was found that he escaped. An offer was subsequently made in the confidence that it would be rejected. Count Bernstof had since been sent on a mission to this country, at a period when there was some doubt as to the issue of operations. Denmark, by sending a minister hither at such a time, wished, no doubt, to keep the door of accommodation with both parties open; but the propositions made were such as His

* For the basis of the arrangements proposed, vide Vol. I. page 224.

Majesty's Government found it impossible to accede to*.

* The following is the statement given by Buonaparte of the conduct of the Courts of Sweden and Denmark.—A reference to the preceding correspondence between France and Sweden, will, in a great measure, prove how far correct the assertions contained in this document are to be considered.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 13th:—

Baron de Kaas, Danish Minister of the Interior, dispatched, with letters from the King, has been presented to the Emperor.

After the affair of Copenhagen, a treaty of alliance was concluded between France and Denmark. By that treaty the Emperor guaranteed the integrity of Denmark.

In the year 1811, Sweden made known at Paris the desire she had of uniting Norway to Sweden, and demanded the assistance of France. She was answered, that whatever wish France had to do an agreeable thing to Sweden, a treaty of alliance having been concluded with Denmark, guaranteeing the integrity of that power, his Majesty could not give his consent to the dismemberment of the territory of his ally.

From this moment Sweden detached herself from France, and entered into negociations with her enemies.

Afterwards, the war between France and Russia became imminent. The Swedish Court proposed to make common cause with France, but at the same time renewing its propo-

On the morning of the 30th of May, at eight o'clock, Major-General Tettenborne, with all

sition relative to Norway. It was in vain that Sweden represented, that from the Norwegian ports, a descent upon Scotland was easy; it was in vain that she dwelt upon all the guarantees which the ancient alliance of Sweden gave France of the conduct she would follow towards England. The reply of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries was the same,—it had its hands tied by the treaty with Denmark.

From that moment Sweden no longer kept any measures; she contracted an alliance with Russia and England; and the first stipulation of that treaty was the common engagement of compelling Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden.

The battles of Smolenzk and of the Moskwa restrained the activity of Sweden; she received some subsidies, made some preparations; but began no hostilities. The events of the winter of 1813 arrived; the French troops evacuated Hamburg; the situation of Denmark became perilous: at war with England, threatened by Sweden and Russia, France appeared unable to support her. The King of Denmark, with that fidelity which characterizes him, addressed himself to the Emperor, in order to get out of this situation. The Emperor, who wishes that his policy should never be at the expense of his allies, replied, that Denmark was at liberty to treat with England to save the integrity of her territory, and that his esteem and friendship for the King should receive no diminution from the new connection which the force of circumstances obliged Denmark to contract. The King expressed all his gratitude at this proceeding.

Four ships' crews of very excellent sailors had been furnished by Denmark, and manned four ships of our Scheldt

the military, quitted Hamburg; and at nine o'clock, 5000 Danes, cavalry and infantry, fol-

fleet. The King of Denmark, during this time, having expressed a desire that these sailors should be restored, the Emperor sent them back to him with the most scrupulous exactness, at the same time expressing to the officers and seamen the satisfaction he felt at their good conduct.

Events, however, proceeded. The Allies thought that the reveries of Burke were realized. The French empire, in their imagination was already effaced from the globe; and this idea must have predominated to a strange degree, when they offered Denmark, as a compensation for Norway, our Departments of the 32d Military Division, and even all Holland, in order to recompose in the North, a maritime power, who should act in conjunction with Russia.

The King of Denmark, far from suffering himself to be surprised by those deceitful offers, said to them—"you wish, then, to give me colonies in Europe, and that, too, to the detriment of France?"

In the impossibility of making the King of Denmark participate in so foolish an idea, Prince Dolgorucki was sent to Copenhagen to demand that they should make a common cause with the Allies, in consequence of which, the Allies would guarantee the integrity of Denmark, and even of Norway. The urgency of circumstances, the imminent dangers which Denmark ran, the distance of the French armies, her own salvation made the policy of Denmark give way. The King consented, in return for the guarantee of his dominions, to cover Hamburg, and to keep that town sheltered from the French armies during the war. He felt all that was disagreeable to the Emperor in this stipulation;

lowed by 1500 French cavalry and infantry, entered, under the command of Gen. Bruyere, who

he made all the modifications which it was possible to make in it; and did not even sign it but by giving way to the entreaties of all those by whom he was surrounded, who represented to him the necessity of saving his States; but he was far from thinking it was only a snare that was laid for him. They wished to place him at war with France, and after making him by this measure lose in that circumstance his natural support, they would have broken their word, and obliged him to subscribe to all the shameful conditions they chose to impose on him.

M. de Bernstorf proceeded to London; he expected to have been eagerly received there, and to have nothing more to do than renew the treaty concluded with Prince Dolgorucki: but what was his astonishment when the Prince Regent refused to receive the King's letter, and when Lord Castlereagh gave him to understand, there could be no treaty between England and Denmark, unless, as a preliminary article, Norway was ceded to Sweden. A few days after Count Bernstorf received an order to return to Denmark.

At the same moment, similar language was held to Count Moltke, Envoy from Denmark to the Emperor Alexander. Prince Dolgorucki was disavowed as having exceeded his powers; and during this time the Danes were giving their notification to the French army, and some hostilities took place!!!

We shall in vain open the annals of nations to discover in them policy more immoral. It was at the moment that Denmark found herself thus engaged in a war with France, that the treaty to which she was conforming, was at the same time

took possession of Hamburg in the name of Napoleon; a proclamation was issued immediately by

disavowed at London and in Russia, and that advantage was taken of the embarrassments in which that power was placed, to present her as an *ultimatum* with a treaty which engaged her to acknowledge the cession of Norway!

Under those difficult circumstances the King shewed the greatest confidence in the Emperor; he declared his treaty void; he recalled his troops from Hamburg; he ordered his army to march with the French army; and, in short, he declared that he still considered himself as allied to France, and that he relied upon the Emperor's magnanimity.

The President de Kaas was sent to the French head-quarters, with letters from the King. At the same time, the King dispatched to Norway the hereditary Prince of Denmark, a young Prince of the highest promise, and particularly beloved by the Norwegians. He set out disguised as a sailor; threw himself into a fishing boat, and arrived in Norway on the 22d of May.

On the 30th May, the French troops entered Hamburg, and a Danish division, which marched with our troops, entered Lubeck.

Baron de Kaas, while at Altona, experienced another scene of perfidy, equal to the first. The envoys from the allies came to his lodgings, and gave him to understand, that they renounced the cession of Norway, and that on condition of Denmark making common cause with the allies, it should no

the enemy, stating, that all persons and property should be protected, if they submitted peace-

longer be made a question; they conjured him to delay his departure.

The reply of M. de Kaas was simple,—"I have my orders, I must execute them." They told him the French armies were defeated; that did not move him, he continued his journey.

However, on the 31st of May, an English fleet appeared before Copenhagen; one of the ships of war anchored before the town, and Mr. Thornton presented himself. He stated that the allies were going to commence hostilities, if, within forty-eight hours, Denmark did not sign a treaty, the principal conditions of which were, to cede Norway to Sweden, to immediately give up, *en depôt*, the province of Drontheim, and to furnish 25,000 men to act with the allies against France, and conquer the indemnities which were to be the portion of Denmark. He at the same time declared, that the overtures made to M. de Kaas, on his journey to Altona, were disavowed, and could only be considered as military suggestions.

The King indignantly refused this insolent summons. Meanwhile, the Prince Royal having arrived in Norway, published the following proclamation.

"Norwegians!—Your King knows and appreciates your immovable fidelity for him and the dynasty of the Kings of Denmark and Norway, who for a number of ages have governed your ancestors. It is the paternal desire of his Ma-

ably to the French government, and which had the desired effect.

jesty to see the indissoluble bonds of paternal love and harmony which unite the two kingdoms still drawn closer. The heart of Frederick VI. is always with you; but the care of all parts of his states, refuses him the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by his people of Norway; he, therefore, has sent me in quality of Governor of Norway, furnished with full powers to fulfil his orders as if he himself was present. His will shall be my law; the wish of gaining your confidence shall be my guide, your esteem and your love shall be my reward. Should we be threatened by trials still more severe, relying on Divine Providence, we will brave them with intrepid courage, and with your assistance, gallant Norwegians, we will surmount them, for I know that I can depend upon your fidelity towards the King; that you are determined to preserve the integrity of ancient Norway, and that the watchword for us will be God, the King and the country.

(Signed) CHRISTIAN FREDERICK."

The confidence which the King of Denmark had in the Emperor has been entirely justified, and all the bonds between the two nations have been re-established and strengthened.

The French army is in Hamburg; a Danish division follows its motions to support it. The English, by their policy, obtained only shame and confusion: the wishes of all worthy men accompany the hereditary Prince of Denmark into Norway. What renders the situation of Norway critical, is the

A patriotic chief, Mr. Von Hess, previous to the enemy entering Hamburg published the fol-

int of provisions; but Norway shall remain Danish,—the integrity of Denmark is guaranteed by France.

The bombardment of Copenhagen, whilst an English minister was still with the King; the burning of that capital and the fleet, without a declaration of war, or any previous hostility; appeared to be the most odious scene in modern history: but the crooked policy which leads the English to demand the cession of a province, happy for so many years under the sceptre of the house of Holstein, and the series of intrigues to which they have had recourse to obtain this odious result, will be considered as more immoral and more outrageous than even the burning of Copenhagen.

In it we observe that policy of which the houses of Timour and of Sicily have been the victims, and which has despoiled them of their dominions. The English are accustomed in India to be never stopped by any idea of justice--they follow this policy in Europe.

It appears, that in all the negociations which the allies have had with England, the powers the greatest enemies to France have been disgusted by the excessive pretensions of the English government.

The basis even of the peace of Luneville are declared by the English to be inadmissible, as too favourable to France.

Madmen! They are deceived in their latitude, and take Frenchmen for Hindoos."

lowing energetic address to his brave companions.—This zealous character had been educated in early life to the profession of arms, but had for many years withdrawn from military pursuits.—When, however, it was determined to defend Hamburg, he nobly stepped forward to manifest that patriotism and love of liberty which had always been a leading feature in his character. He was placed at the head of the Burger Guard, consisting of 7500 men, with the approbation of the senate, and by an unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens. His splendid talents, —his inflexible integrity,—his well-known patriotism, and his knowledge of military affairs, pointed him out as the most fit to assume the command, which he did under the appellation of *Chief*. It was a momentous crisis. There was much to be done, and the time was short. Mr. Von Hess was indefatigable, and he was ably assisted by the patriotic band who rallied round him; while the result proved what human exertions, stimulated by patriotism, and invigorated and directed by genius and talents, could accomplish. The Burger Guard was brought into a state of discipline in a few weeks. Artillery was placed upon the ramparts, and the town put into a state of defence.

Thus did Hamburg set the glorious example of throwing off Buonaparte's yoke, and detaching

itself from his pretended empire. Mr. Von Hess persevered to the last, until left to their own resources, these brave and patriotic citizens, who, by their unparalleled exertions, had exhibited a noble example to all Germany, were sacrificed, and compelled to yield to superior force, under circumstances where farther opposition could only terminate in the loss of many valuable lives, without any beneficial result.

ADDRESS.

" Last order of the day of the Hamburg Burger Guard.

" Two months ago the fairest prospects led us to the greatest exertions. It appeared the period for relieving the inhabitants of Hamburg from irresistible tyranny. Almost without arms, and unprepared, they offered the cities of Germany the most noble example of perseverance in the severest duty, and of the most determined courage in the defence of their borders. The blood of our fellow-citizens has not yet been shed ingloriously for the common cause of our German countrymen, and for the independence of our beloved native city. When the enemy continued to advance, and at length after having

obtained possession of Wilhelmsburg, was enabled at any moment to take the city by assault, we may attribute it to the active co-operation of our fellow-citizens, that the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia did not give way to superior force. The events of this war call the Russian army to more decisive successes. A dark concatenation of impenetrable misunderstandings, compels the sons of the North, who were destined to our assistance, to witness our fate, if not with indifference, at least without doing any thing to avert it. Thus is the city of Hamburg surrounded by enemies, thrown back upon her own efforts. Called upon by the request of my fellow-citizens, and by the determination of the senate, I stand at the head of the Burger Guard.—I quitted the repose of my former life, because I thought it to be of use, in a moment of desponding hope, to a city with whose happiness my own was so closely interwoven. Had I followed the dictates of personal feeling, I should have preferred death with my brethren, to return to this embittered repose. But with the faint dawn which still opens to the future, I dare not wantonly expose the lives of those invaluable men who are entrusted to my care. While, therefore, with the deepest emotion, I absolve you from the duties you have assumed, I have only to request of you to reserve

for other times, a lively feeling of hatred towards the despotism which again threatens our desolated city, and to remove your persons to the most suitable places, to await the moment, now at no great distance, which shall destroy the delusion of tyranny, that the citizens of Hamburg may be the first to rouse, and return with honour to their restored country.

(Signed) VON HESS *."

It is here necessary to enter into a review of the actual state of Hamburg at this period, and the opportunities which the Hamburgers, with the assistance of the force under General Tettenborne, had of defending the same.—The Danes, who had entered upon the defence of Hamburg, after the enemy had left it, were recalled on the 19th of May; and *six gun-boats*, which till then had defended the passage of the Elbe against the French, were withdrawn to

* Mr. Von Hess, and many of his officers, narrowly escaped. He was proscribed afterwards by the French authorities; and, according to report, he was doomed to be sent to the galleys, should he ever fall into the hands of the enemy. Undismayed, however, and fearless of danger, Mr. Von Hess has been heard to declare, that when the moment should arrive when he could be again serviceable to his country, he should immediately return to the post of danger.

Altona. This occurrence gave great uneasiness to the Hamburgers, for they were fully sensible that the force of the Russians, which consisted solely of cavalry, amounting only to about 1500 men, and the other corps, forming under the names of the Hanseatic and Hanoverian legions, were not a description of force which could make an efficient determined resistance against a regular enemy. Nor was the noble and patriotic spirit of the Hamburgers, who were armed, and formed into a separate corps of upwards of 6000 men, adequate to an effectual defence of their town, unless a more regular military system had been adopted therein. The inhabitants were also fully aware that much more could have been done for the defence of the place. Wilhelmsburg, so immediately before Hamburg, was left unoccupied and unfortified. If it had only been considered as an advanced-post to the main defence of the town itself, thereby preventing the enemy at least from making his advances so rapidly towards a bombardment of the city, as in the present instance was accomplished by the French from Wilhelmsburg, and which of course could not have been the case if, during the six weeks and upwards that the Russians were masters* of

* Masters of Hamburg they certainly must have con-

Hamburg, its real defence had been considered.

The effect which the loss of that place produced on the co-operation from Great-Britain to assist in the formation of a corps under Count Walmoden, was in that, and every other military point of view, incalculable, and the effect its fall produced on the commercial interests in this country and on the Continent, is best known to those who at the time were travelling in Germany, who experienced the most serious inconveniences in procuring cash for bills on England, even at the loss of from 30 to 40 per cent.

The disorganization of the French armies and their rapid and disorderly retreat from across the Vistula and Oder, had encouraged the Russians to push forward small detachments, probably with the view to raise the inhabitants of the North of Germany, and under an impression that Buonaparte would not be able so shortly to assemble a force sufficient to maintain the

sidered themselves to be, for under what plea or pretence could otherwise, as an Ally, the General commanding have *demanded* and *received* various allowances for himself and his Staff, when the immense expense of his table, where, daily, at least from thirty to forty officers of various descriptions dined, was defrayed by the inhabitants of Hamburg?

country between the Weser and the Elbe. The main bodies of the Russians could not advance in sufficient time to support these detachments effectually, and subsequent events prevented them from extending their main line of operations on the Elbe below Magdeburg. Hence the rising of the Hamburgers proved a premature measure. It cannot be denied that some blame attaches to the British Government for not having kept in readiness at Heligoland, a supply of arms and stores for the inhabitants of the North of Germany, in case the events of the war should produce insurrection against the French. The fact is, that the requisitions of Hamburg, Hanover, &c. had not been foreseen, although ample provisions had been made with due expedition for supplying the Russian and Prussian levies, and large supplies sent to Colberg, and other ports in the Baltic.

It should in this place be noticed that the Swedish force, amounting to 3000, which was stationed near Hamburg till the 21st, was directed to fall back again, and the Commanding Officer ordered to repair to Stralsund, to be brought before a military court, for having made an application of his troops, that had never entered into the plan of the Crown Prince, and without his sanction or instruction.

In consequence of the above order the Swedes retired, notwithstanding the most pressing representations from Count Walmoden urging their remaining for another forty-eight hours, but all to no purpose; the order from the Prince Royal of Sweden was too peremptory to admit of any deviation by the Officer Commanding. Here a question obtrudes itself, "whether the Crown Prince was ever cordial in the defence of Hamburg; or whether he considered its loss of such importance as it has subsequently proved to be."

If the Prince Royal of Sweden had fully determined upon the defence of Hamburg, it might not have again fallen into the hands of the French, at least not in the manner which occurred; *for if the twenty-eight gun boats which were laying at Gottenburg at the time (the 19th of May) the Danes withdrew theirs from Hamburg—if these gun boats had been in the Elbe, the French could not have remained long quietly in possession of Wilhelmsburg after they had been allowed to possess themselves of it, nor would they ever have ventured to attempt a crossing at any one point of the Elbe.*—In that case a Swedish force could have moved in and near Hamburg, occuping the right bank of the Elbe, whilst the rest of the Russians, with such of Count Wal-

moden's corps as were efficient for service, followed the movements of General Tchernicheff on the left bank of the river. General Vandamme would not then have ventured upon an attack on Hamburg; on the contrary, he would have been most likely forced to abandon the ground he held between the Elbe and Weser, evacuating Cuxhaven, and in short to abandon the territories of Hanover and Brunswick, where the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants was anxiously awaiting the moment of deliverance from the yoke of French despotism. Having said thus much as to what might have been done by Sweden towards the saving of Hamburg, and preventing it from again falling into the hands of the French, it is next necessary to attempt divining the Prince Royal's motives for not having done so.

His motives are allowed by officers of distinguished talents to rest upon good military principles.

To induce Sweden to take an active part in the operations on the Continent, the Allies had engaged to grant the following number of troops —Russia 36,000; Prussia 16,000.

The troops which were organizing in the

North of Germany, under the protection, and at the expense of England, were, together with those from the former two powers, to be placed at the sole disposal of the Crown Prince, thereby giving him an army of 90,000 men including his Swedish troops.

The utmost force of Swedes to be brought into co-operation with the Allies in Germany was not to exceed 30,000, and of these a proportion would necessarily remain at Stralsund, where an entrenched camp was preparing for 15,000 men, but a part of the Swedish force had not at this time arrived, and Bernadotte had not received any of the expected reinforcements of Russians and Prussians. He could therefore have only detached a small force to the Elbe, which being exposed to the joint attacks of the French and Danes, might have been cut off, for it must be observed, that at this period the main armies of the Allies were retiring from the Saale and the Elbe, and that the whole course of the Lower Elbe from Magdeburg to Hamburg, was only partially guarded by small detachments, and therefore might be easily crossed at any point by a superior French force, but which certainly would not have been the case, if the twenty-eight gun boats before mentioned, had been in that river. At all events these

gun-boats might have contributed essentially to the defence of Hamburg, and the passages in its immediate vicinity, if their co-operation could not have secured the river in its course far upwards.

By attempting to defend Hamburg under these circumstances, Bernadotte would have risked the destruction of his army in detail, as all support from his Allies was remote and uncertain.

The importance of preserving Hamburg on principles of humanity and general policy, it must be supposed, could not be less obvious to, or less felt by the Crown Prince of Sweden, than by the other powers, and therefore the only motives for his not attempting it must have resulted from military considerations, and there is not any military man who would not object to throwing a corps of troops into a large town unfortified, placed in a *cul de sac*, of which the chief protection, a river, had become null from the moment that a new enemy had started up. who commanded the right bank,

Moreover, it would appear that at this period the Crown Prince was left much in the dark as to the plans and intentions of the Russians and

Prussians. He had already been disappointed of the promised support. Their inadequate exertions, their retrogade motions, and the experience of their conduct in former contests, gave him reason to apprehend an armistice, which might be succeeded by a peace, leaving him to shift for himself, and therefore he would not have been justified in committing beyond the reach of support or the power of retreat the whole of the disposable military force of Sweden, or to risk the destruction of a part *when* its only security might have rested on its being kept together at Stralsund.

So little had the Crown Prince been consulted or communicated with at this period, that when a project was formed by the Baron de Stein, under the sanction of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, for an arrangement of the North of Germany, the first intimation which Bernadotte received of it, was in a letter from M. Alopeus, acquainting him that he, M. Alopeus, had been appointed *Governor* of the North of Germany, and desiring him to send a corps to the assistance of Hamburg. At this period the Allies occupied nothing on the left bank of the Elbe, therefore the government given to M. Alopeus was formed in great part by Swedish Pomerania.

The King of Saxony, who it had been expected would have remained neuter, now joined his arms to those of the French Ruler; in consequence of which Marshal Ney was received into Torgau, and Regnier took the command of Thielmann's corps.

The project of the Baron de Stein was, as already observed, for a new arrangement of the petty German States, and principally those in the North, in which he had parcelled out, and disposed of all the territories of the Princes then co-operating with Buonaparte, or who might not immediately abandon his cause. He had divided the skin before the bear had been killed, and had thus alienated those who might have felt disposed to join the Allies, and united them more firmly to Buonaparte, whose success he had shewn could only secure to them the integrity of what they possessed*. This project, however, I conceive, might not have determined the King of Saxony to rejoin his arms to those of Buonaparte. The king, although a worthy character, political events have proved to be but a weak man:

* "Come, here's the map; shall we divide our right," &c. which, according to our unrivalled dramatic bard, was said by the famous Owen Glendower to the noble rebels of his party in the reign of the Fourth Henry. The result is in every person's remembrance.

he fell under obligations to Buonaparte, and therefore was unwilling to abandon him in misfortune, but the cry of the country was loud in favour of what it considered the general cause of Germany, and if the Russians had not been forced to re-cross the Elbe, it is probable that the Saxons would have taken an active part against the French. Their subsequent retreat from the Elbe, their abandonment of Dresden, and the general progress of Buonaparte, would make the general national feeling yield to the dread of seeing the capital destroyed, and Saxony laid waste, and would confirm their Sovereign in his inclination to adhere to the engagements he had contracted. These may be considered the grounds on which Saxony acted, yet I believe that the King of Saxony, as well as the other Sovereigns of petty states in Germany, were disgusted with the tone assumed by the Prussians at this period, and alarmed at what they had learned of the project formed by the Baron de Stein*, and that the premature division of the expected spoils contributed to cement their union with France.

* The Baron de Stein is a most honorable, zealous, able, and high-spirited individual, and Germany owes much to his persevering firmness—but he is intemperate and unbending: he overlooks the advantages which, in the prosecution of his plans, might result from endeavouring to conciliate those whose co-operation is desirable.

In order to weaken the enemy's line of operation, by drawing him from his supplies, and to retire upon our own, the General commanding the allied army proposed to take up a position in Upper Lusatia.—The enemy did not interrupt this operation, but slowly followed the army. However, a brisk cannonade of Prussian corps took place between Colditz and Waldheim, but they retired in the greatest order. In this affair Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier Von Steinmetz distinguished himself with his brigade; and the Prussian General St. Priest, with great judgment and decision, attacked the enemy in flank, by which the affair was decided: the enemy lost 400 men in killed and wounded; that of the allies was two officers and 150 men.

On the 6th and 7th the enemy crossed the Elbe at Dresden and Meissen. Several small detachments of partizans returned to the left bank of the river to annoy the enemy's rear. One of these detachments, under Lieutenant Zilmer, of the Brandenburg hussars, took an officer charged with dispatches of consequence, and 20 horses, near Zwekaw, and safely rejoined the

army on the 10th.—On the 8th, at noon, Buonaparte entered Dresden; on the 16th, in the evening, he was still there. All his army had crossed the Elbe, but had not advanced above twenty miles in any direction. Macdonald, with the 11th corps, had come in contact with the Russian rear-guard under Miloradovitch, on the 12th, near Bishoffswerder, and again on the 15th between that place and Bautzen: in both of which days the enemy lost about 1000 men killed, and 1500 wounded, and six officers and 300 privates were made prisoners. Whilst these affairs were going on in the neighbourhood of Dresden, Ney and Lauriston crossed at Torgau, with a view of acting on the right of the allies. They did not, however, find it practicable to advance far in this direction.

General Tchernicheff, who acted in co-operation with Count Worronzoff on the banks of the Elbe, passed that river at Ferchland, on the night of the 16th of May, and proceeded in the direction of Burgstall: here he learnt from various letters which had been intercepted by his parties, that a large convoy of artillery, escorted by about 2000 men, were to pass the night of the 17th at Halberstadt. The horses having been sufficiently rested, and in the best possible condition, he resolved upon going the 15 miles

(German), which was the distance to Halberstadt, without halting; and he succeeded in performing the whole of this distance without stopping, in thirty hours.

When he had nearly reached the intended point, he found that it depended on the energy of the moment whether he should succeed, or be himself overpowered by a superior force of the enemy within a few hours march. At Haldensleben he learnt that a second convoy was at Hessen, on the Brunswick road, three miles and a half from Halberstadt, where it was intended to arrive in the morning to join the first, in the view of proceeding with the greater safety on its march to the grand army. This last convoy was escorted by 4000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and many pieces of artillery. Notwithstanding the fatigue of his men and horses, after their march, he resolved to continue his route, and to make an immediate attack upon the enemy at Halberstadt, before the arrival of the reinforcement, and to take advantage of the fault he had committed in placing his guns and the convoy outside of the town, although at a very short distance from the walls. After reconnoitring at four o'clock in the morning, he ascertained that the enemy had placed his guns in a square, the middle of which was filled with ammunition-

waggons and other carriages, and was lined with infantry, the flanks being covered by 250 horse. The whole formed a sort of fortress almost impenetrable to the cavalry. One of his first cares having been to cut off the enemy from the town, a single gate which the enemy had neglected to close, afforded him the means of getting possession of the town, where Colonel Trecoff charged the rear of the troops which were marching out to join the square, and pursued them very nearly up to the guns. On the other side, Colonel Wlassaw, who had been sent forward with two regiments, in hopes of surprising the enemy, made two very fine charges against the square; but the enemy having notice of his march, and being upon their guard, he could not make any impression. The enemy now opened a heavy cannonade from 14 guns, to which General Tchernicheff could only oppose two; by the fire of which, however, five of the enemy's ammunition waggons were blown up. One of General Tchernicheff's met with the same fate, and four horses were killed.

At this moment, a regiment of Cossacks, detached upon the road by which the enemy's reinforcements were advancing, brought intelligence that they were within two miles; this de-

termined a general and decisive effort against the square with all the troops. The scattered Cossacks were ordered to seize the same moment at which the attack would be made by the regular cavalry. This brilliant attack against a formidable square, defended by fourteen pieces of cannon, surpassed every expectation, and covered with glory the hussars of Isoum, commanded by Colonel Tieman, and two regiments of Riga dragoons; the Cossacks also seconded admirably the efforts of these 400 horse. In an instant the batteries were carried, and the allies were in the middle of the square: here the carnage was horrible, as the enemy defended himself obstinately. More than 700 were killed, the rest taken; not an individual escaped out of all this corps. Scarcely was the slaughter terminated, when the enemy's columns began to appear, pressing upon the Cossacks. General Tchernicheff was then obliged to support them, in order to gain time to send off the captured guns and prisoners: from want of time he could carry off only 14 guns and 12 ammunition waggons; he blew up the rest in the very presence of the enemy.—Eight hundred draught horses, above 1000 prisoners, including General Ochol, with several officers and stores, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The country between the Elbe and the Oder, presenting as it does, a variety of admirable military positions, and inhabited by a population unanimous in their abhorrence of the French yoke, could not be surrendered without more than one struggle of the most resolute and sanguinary description. The grand army of the allies, after retiring across the Elbe, with so much precision and accuracy in all their movements, as never to lose a single gun, or gun-carriage, took up the first formidable position which the country presented, and in which their whole front was covered for several miles by the river Spree. Here they awaited the enemy, not without those precautions which mark the judgment and foresight of the most experienced soldier. Their first line rested its left on the heights overhanging the Spree, its centre behind Bautzen, and its right at the village of Niemschutz; but notwithstanding the natural and improved strength of this position, another line was marked out and strengthened with field-works, at some distance in the rear, near Hochkirken. Buonaparte in person joined his principal army before Bautzen, in the morning of

the 19th, and spent all that day in reconnoitring: the preceding day he had left Dresden and slept at Harla. His force here consisted of the 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th corps, in all about 80,000 men; 12,000 guards, 14,000 cavalry, and a very numerous artillery. Oudinot's corps (the 12th) formed the right wing; Macdonald's (the 11th) the centre; and Marmont's (the 6th) formed the left. The guards, under Mortier, were in reserve; and the four divisions of cavalry were commanded by Latour Maubourg. Beyond Marmont, on the left, was placed Bertrand, who was not only to threaten the enemy's right, but to detach a division to communicate with the other great army which Buonaparte had put in motion at the same time from Hoyerswerda, a place about thirty miles to the north of Bautzen. The latter force consisted of from 50 to 60,000 men, composing the 3d, 5th, and 7th corps, under Ney, Lauriston, and Regnier. It was Buonaparte's plan that these should turn the right of the allies, whilst he himself attacked in front. In this plan he failed. Bertrand, on the 19th, detached a division, which was intercepted and beaten, with the loss of a General of Brigade, 2 cannon, 3 caissons, and 600 men taken.—Buonaparte severely censured General Pery, who commanded in this part of the field, and attributed the failure to his having made bad

dispositions, and placed his posts ill *, but this was not the only difficulty encountered in the preliminary movements of the 19th. Ney, Lauriston, and Regnier, were opposed by about half their numbers, under Von D'York, and Barclay de Tolly, with so much spirit and resolution, that after three hours hard fighting, they could do no more than make themselves masters of the village of Weissig, a place too distant from the proposed scene of action to enable them effectually to follow out the original plan.

The Commander-in-Chief, Count Witgenstein, having penetrated Buonaparte's scheme in detaching Ney and Lauriston so far to the left, had immediately resolved to counteract it by attacking them separately, before they were sufficiently advanced in march to co-operate with the main army. With this view, General Barclay de

* "Count Bertrand had sent General Pery with the Italian division to Koningswarta, to keep up our communication with the detached corps. Being arrived there at noon, General Pery made bad dispositions. He did not cause the neighbouring forest to be properly reconnoitred; he placed his posts badly, and at four o'clock he was assailed by a *hourra*, which threw some battalions into disorder. He lost 600 men, among whom was General Balathier, of the Italian brigade, wounded; two cannon and three caissons; but the division having taken to their arms, kept themselves in the wood, and faced against the enemy." *Eighteenth Bulletin of the Campaign of* 1813.

Tolly, who had recently joined the allied force, was ordered to advance briskly on Koningswarta, where he fell in with part of Lauriston's corps, amounting to 9000 men, and, after a severe battle, forced the town with the bayonet, took 1500 prisoners, and ten cannon, and put the enemy totally to the rout. This success, however, would have been prevented by the advance of Ney, with three divisions, had it not been for the resolution and gallantry of Von D'York, who, with a far inferior force, encountered him at Weissig, and maintained a glorious combat till night, when instead of being driven across the Spree, as was asserted in the French accounts, he kept possession of the field of battle. Having thus effected the great object for which they were detached, Generals Barclay de Tolly and Von D'York, on the 20th, again moved nearer to the army.

The following narrative of the events of the 19th of May, was published at the Russian headquarters.

" The advices brought on the 18th uniformly confirmed what had been conjectured from previous reconnoissances, that the enemy had drawn together all his forces to attack the combined army which was bevouaced between Bautzen and Veissenberg, and which was disposed in the

following manner. The advanced guard, under the orders of General Miloradovitch, occupied the town and the heights on the left. The corps of General Kleist, in a line with the advance-guard, occupied the heights on the right of the town; these two corps having the defile of the Spree immediately in their front. The corps of General Blucher was posted on the heights of Kreckwitz. The left wing, under the orders of Prince de Gortschakoff, rested on some woody heights. Detachments of cavalry were placed on the heights and in the vallies, with which the mountains are intersected, and extended themselves to the frontiers of Bohemia. The Russian guard and the cavalry formed the reserve.

" The same day, the 18th, it was ascertained that the corps of Lauriston had marched from Senftenberg to Hoyerswerda, and had been followed by another corps, which some said to be Victor's, others Sebastiani's. The force of Lauriston was calculated at 14,000 men, the other corps at 20,000 men; they were supposed to be a day's march distant from each other.

" It was immediately decided to march to meet the first corps, and to attack it before it could form its junction near Bautzen. It was hoped that this corps would be beaten before it had

time to join the other corps. The troops under the orders of Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, were detached in consequence, in the night of the 18th and 19th, to attack the enemy, who had advanced on the side of Hoyerswerda. They had orders, as soon as the expedition was over, to return immediately to the principal army, to wait with united forces the attack of the enemy in the position chosen for this purpose. Lauriston, however, had already pushed his march towards Bautzen, and had brought up the corps which followed him, in such a manner, that they were engaged with the enemy near Koningswarta and Weissig, that is to say, General Barclay near Koningswarta with the corps of Lauriston, and General D'York near Weissig, with the corps much more considerable, which had drawn near to Lauriston. The enemy was consequently infinitely superior in number, and particularly on the side of General D'York; they, however, immediately determined to attack; and at the same time that General Barclay attacked the corps of Lauriston, General D'York vigorously attacked that of Sebastiani, thereby to support General Barclay. The combat was warm; it terminated at ten o'clock at night. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 3000 men killed and wounded; seven pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners taken,

among whom are the General of Division Peguerie, the Generals of Brigade Martelli, Beletier, and St. Andreas. The expedition was ended with this success, and the two Generals, conformably to their instructions, retired towards the position."

"Only 6 pieces of cannon have been brought away, which arrived with the prisoners, the seventh having been destroyed."

On the 20th, at four o'clock in the morning, began the grand attack. The three corps of Oudinot, Macdonald, and Marmont, forced the passage of the Spree opposite Bautzen, an operation which was attended with considerable loss. The intention of the enemy in forcing the Spree river was to pass to some heights on the right, thus threatening General Miloradovitch's rear, and gaining advantageous ground, by which his artillery could sweep the main position of the allies, and, under cover of whose fire, he might make his dispositions for a general attack on the following morning. The battle commenced on the left wing of the allies; but this, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint: a more impetuous onset was made on the centre of the allies, but made in vain; the artillery of the latter was so well served that it frustrated all

the attacks of the enemy: the action was bravely contested. A Russian battalion, and some Prussian lancers, under cover of a battery, boldly advanced, and contested alone the heights, in spite of the enemy's powerful efforts, until they were supported by General Kleist's corps.—In the mean time, on the extreme right, the enemy's corps followed Generals Barclay de Tolly and D'York, in their retrograde movement from their expedition against Lauriston. General D'York's corps entered the position in the evening, but the whole of Barclay de Tolly's did not effect it till the following morning.—General Miloradovitch repulsed the repeated efforts of the French that were vigorously made to force him on the left, and the columns of the enemy, that had attempted to pass into the mountains, were kept in check. The superior numbers of the French, however, so far prevailed, that after seven hours hard fighting, the allies found themselves obliged to withdraw on their second position, which was too strongly entrenched to allow the French at that time a hope of forcing it. Thus terminated the battle of Bautzen; in which the French obtained not a single trophy, and only purchased the barren honour of occupying Bautzen, at an expense of lives and blood probably far beyond its real importance. The failure of the 19th was sensibly

felt by Buonaparte on the 20th. Ney, Lauriston and Regnier, who had received orders to turn the enemy's right, were unable to approach it. Bertrand was alike incapacitated from communicating with them. He had passed one of the arms of the Spree; but still found himself intercepted by the Allies, who kept the heights on his right, and maintained themselves between him and Ney during the night, which was spent in preparations for a second tragedy.

Russian Narrative of the Events of the 20th of May.

" The 20th, the two detached corps were scarcely returned to their position near Gottamelda, when about noon the enemy advanced in columns on Bautzen, and attacked, under the protection of a brisk cannonade, the advanced-guard, commanded by Generals Miloradovitch and Kleist. The determination of the latter obstinately to defend the heights situated on the side of Bautzen, occasioned a most animated and glorious combat. He had to fight an enemy, without exaggeration, four times as strong as himself, yet he did not fall back to the position until four o'clock in the afternoon, after the enemy had entirely turned his left, and after

having resisted the most vigorous attacks on his right flank and front. The obstinacy with which the Prussian General Kleist, and the Russian Generals Rüdiger and Roth, and Colonel Marcoff, defended those heights, and the conduct of the troops on the occasion, excited the admiration of the whole army.

" Whilst the attack was made on this point, the enemy was making another on the centre and left; but there also he was vigorously received by Count Miloradovitch and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and constantly repulsed. It being very late, his tirailleurs endeavoured, in the dark, to gain the woody mountains which command our extreme left, to alarm us with the fear of being turned on that side. The Prince of Wirtemberg sent some tirailleurs to drive them back. The Emperor sent there Colonel Michand, one of his Aides-de-Camp, to direct the movements; and the French were driven back as far as the defile of the mountains by which they made the attack.

" The engagement which the enemy had maintained on the points before mentioned lasted until ten o'clock at night, with an uninterrupted fire of artilery and musketry; it must have cost him 6000 men, as he was obliged to force the

defile of the Spree under the fire of our cannon and small arms. On the left wing the corps of the Prince of Wirtemberg fought with the same perseverance and courage as that of General Kleist did on the right."

The 21st was a day of the most bloody and obstinate conflict recorded in military annals*. The Allied army under the orders of Count Witgenstein, in position, in advance of Wurschen and Hochkirch, was attacked by the enemy at day-break, commanded by Buonaparte in person, who had assembled all his forces for this effort. The ground selected by the Allies to resist the enemy's approach, on the great roads to Silesia and the Oder, was bounded on the left by a range of mountains which separates Lusatia from Bohemia, through which Marshal Daun marched to the battle and victory of Hochkirch.

Some strong commanding heights, on which batteries had been constructed, near the village

* This statement is principally compiled from the admirable Dispatch of Sir Charles Stewart, the British Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, dated Goldberg, the 24th of May, 1813.—The accounts given by this distinguished officer and statesman, of the movements of the different armies, their order of battle, &c. are so clear and correct, as to entitle him to the warmest eulogiums that can be offered.

of Jackowitz, and separated from the chain of mountains by streams and marshy ground, formed the appui to the left flank of the position. Beyond, and in front of it, many batteries were pushed forward, defended by infantry and cavalry, on a ridge that projected into the low ground, near the Spree River. It then extended to the right, through villages which were strongly entrenched, across the great roads leading from Bautzen to Hochkirch and Gorlitz; from thence, in front of the village of Bourthewitz, to three or four commanding hills, which rise abruptly in a conical shape, and form strong features; these, with the high ground of Kreckwitz, were strengthened by batteries, and were considered the right point of the line. The ground in the front was favourable for cavalry, except in some marshy and uneven parts, where it would impede its operations. Fleshes were constructed, and entrenchments thrown up at advantageous distances on the plain, along the front of which ran a deep boggy rivulet, which extended round the right of the position. On the extreme right, the country was flat and woody, intersected by roads bearing towards the Bober and the Oder. General Barclay de Tolly's corps was stationed here, as a manœuvring corps, placed to guard against the enemy's attempts on the right and rear of the Allies; the extent of the whole line was between three and

four English miles.—The different corps occupying it were as follows: General Kleist's and General D'York's corps in echellon, and in reserve, on the right; General Blucher's, Count Witgenstein's, and General Miloradovitch's, formed on the left; and the guards and grenadiers, and all the Russian cavalry, were stationed in reserve in the centre.

The enemy evinced, early in the action, a determination to press the flanks of the Allies; he had thrown a very strong corps into the mountains on the left of the Allies, which favoured his species of warfare; but General Miloradovitch was prepared here, having detached Prince Carchikoff and Count Osterman, with ten battalions of light troops, and a large corps of Cossacks, with their artillery, under Colonel Davidoft, to occupy these hills. After a very strong tiraillade in this quarter, and a distant cannonading on the right of the Allies, which commenced the action, the enemy began to develope his forces, and to move his different columns of attack to their stations. The contest in the mountains became gradually warmer, and he supported it by a very powerful line of artillery. The Prince of Wirtemberg's and General St. Priest's divisions of General Miloradovitch's corps were here sharply engaged,

and a charge of cavalry succeeded against some guns of the enemy, one of which was taken.

Buonaparte was now visible on a commanding spot directing the battle. He deployed in front of the town of Bautzen his guards, cavalry, and lancers, and shewed heavy columns of infantry on the esplanade before it, bringing up besides a number of brigades of artillery, with which he occupied some advantageous heights between the Allies position and Bautzen, that were favourable to support his attacks. These demonstrations denoted an effort in this direction, and a disposition was accordingly made with General Blucher's corps and the cavalry to meet it: but an increasing fire, and a more lively cannonade on the right, made it ultimately no longer doubtful where his chief attempt was aimed. Columns of attack, under cover of a heavy fire, were now in motion from the enemy's left, while others were filing to gain the right of the Allies, and General Barclay de Tolly was attacked by a very superior force under Marshal Ney and General Lauriston; and, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts, was forced to abandon the villages of Klutz and Cannervitz.

General Barclay de Tolly had orders, if outnumbered, to change the ground he occupied

in front of Cannervitz and Prieslitz, and to place himself on the heights surrounding the villages of Rachel and Baruth, by which the army would change its position on the left, and cover the main roads through Wurtzen and Hochkirch to the rear; but the enemy outflanked him on the right, while they warmly engaged him in front, and occupied those heights before him, which determined him to throw himself on the right of Wurschen, where the Imperial head-quarters had been, and which equally answered his object. When it was perceived that General Barclay de Tolly was pressed by immense odds, General Blucher was ordered to move to his right, and attack the enemy in flank.

General Blucher was afterwards supported by Generals Kleist and D'York, and here a most sanguinary contest ensued: these attacks succeeded in checking the enemy.—A charge of 4000 of the Allied cavalry on columns of the enemy's infantry, which had carried the village of Krecknitz, completely repulsed him, and the Prussians again occupied it. Still these efforts were arrested by the enemy's bringing up fresh troops, and though partial successes were obtained, the general issue was in suspense.

A momentary advantage being gained by the

enemy, in consequence of General Barclay de Tolly's movements, he lost no time in making every exertion to push it to the utmost, renewing, at the same time, his attack on the Russian left flank, and assaulting the batteries that covered the conical heights, as also those of Kreckwitz on the right—he made himself master of the latter, and of one of the batteries of the Allies, which gave him, in some degree, the key of the position, as it commanded the low ground on the right and centre of it.

In every other part of the line the Allies firmly sustained the conflict—but it soon became apparent that the enemy had not only superior forces to fight them at all points, but he had also the means of prolonging his flank march on their right, thus threatening their communications, and menacing their rear.

It might have been easy by a general assault of the grenadiers, and guards in reserve, to have recovered the heights of Kreckwitz, yet the pressure round the flank on Barclay de Tolly's corps would have again necessitated the speedy abandonment of them, and when these troops moved to their point of attack, the centre, where the enemy still shewed a powerful force, would have been endangered. The Allies were there-

fore induced to change their position at five o'clock in the evening.

Russian Journal of the Operations of the 21st of May.

" Night put an end to the combat of the 20th: nothing had yet taken place out of the position. The 21st, at half-past four in the morning, the enemy commenced by attacking the left, seconded by a brisk fire of tirailleurs, which he had posted in the mountains, where he had also pushed forward some men to Cunevalde, to annoy us upon this flank. The Count de Miloradovitch and the Prince of Wirtemberg, nevertheless, repelled with intrepidity all the attacks on this side: they were renewed with the same vivacity at mid-day.

" However, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the attack had equally commenced by a brisk cannonade, and a smart fire of musketry, upon the right wing of the line, where the corps were posted under the orders of General Barclay de Tolly. The enemy was infinitely superior in numbers, and endeavoured, protected by the forest which covered him, to outflank this corps. The General Barclay de Tolly was posted on the

heights, where there is a windmill near Gleina. He extended his line during the battle towards the height, situated near Baruth, named La Voigtshutte. It was necessary to reinforce this corps. It was accomplished; General Kleist received orders to carry his troops to that point. He made an attack as brisk as well combined, and forced the enemy to renounce the advantages which his superiority of numbers gave him. General Blucher sustained this attack with his two brigades, and by this sudden movement the enemy was obliged to give up his project of turning the right wing, as he had been that of turning the left.

" During all these attacks, he kept up a continual fire of artillery and small arms, principally upon the centre, upon which, however, he made no positive attempt. Suddenly the attack began upon the heights of Kreckwitz, which General Blucher's corps occupied. He took advantage of the moment when this General left this position, with a part of his corps, to sustain that of General Barclay de Tolly, for the purpose of a vigorous attack. The enemy approached the heights, from three sides at once, with the greatest part of his forces, which had formed into three columns for the attack, which established on this point a decided superiority.

The tirailleurs posted themselves in the village of Kreckwitz. General D'York arrived to their relief, and the village was retaken. The troops defended these heights with an obstinacy beyond example. Four battalions of the Russian guards advanced to sustain General Blucher. In the meantime, the left wing, under the orders of Count de Miloradovitch, had pushed forward, taken many cannon from the enemy, destroyed some battalions, and was in advance.

"The conflict became more sanguinary every moment. The instant was arrived wherein it was necessary to bring all our means into action, and risk all, or put an end to the battle. We determined upon the latter. To expose all to the hazard of a single day would have been to play the game of Napoleon; to preserve our forces to reap advantages from a war more difficult to the enemy as it is prolonged, is that of the Allies. We commenced a retreat. We made it in full day-light, under the eyes of the enemy, at seven in the evening, as upon a parade, without his being able to gain a single trophy, whilst the combined army had taken from him in these three memorable days, by the valour and constancy of the troops, twelve pieces of cannon, made 3000 prisoners, amongst whom are four Generals, and many officers of

distinction. The least exaggerated accounts state the loss of the French at 14,000 men, that of the Allies does not exceed 6000.

"Nothing could equal the courage and perseverance with which the army fought, but the *sang froid* and order with which it retired.

The spirit of the troops is the same as on the first day of the campaign."

The determination being taken to place the Allied army in a new position, the troops were in motion about seven o'clock in the evening, for the ground between Weissenberg and Hochkirch. The enemy opened immediately a tremendous fire from the heights of Kreckwitz and the village of Cannewitz, on the retiring columns; but every gun was withdrawn from the batteries, and the troops moved off in the greatest regularity. The corps of Generals Barclay de Tolly, D'York, Blucher, and Kleist, marched off from their right to Weissenberg—those of Witgenstein and Miloradovitch from their left to Hochkirch. The retreat was made in echelon, covered by the cavalry; the enemy did not attempt to further molest it, and it was conducted with the most perfect order. General Kleist's corps formed the rear-guard to the corps moving on

Weissenberg, and a battery of 40 pieces, planted by Count Witgenstein on the heights of Wurtzen, impeded the enemy's advance. General Miloradovitch covered the retreat of the troops on Hochkirch, and the army were in their position at night. The force of the Allies, in this sanguinary contest, did not exceed 65,000 men; this would alone prove the correctness of my previous assertion, that the Russians had relaxed in their efforts between the months of January and May.—Had they brought forward their troops at that period in greater number, they would probably not again have been engaged on their side of the Elbe.—The force of the enemy amounted to 120,000. In the different affairs which took place from the 19th to the 22d inclusive, the French only took 19 pieces of cannon.

Russian Narrative of the Events of the 22d of May, 1813.

"The army had fallen back before night on Weissenberg. But the advanced corps continued to occupy the front in advance of Wurschen until morning, when they commenced their movement on Reichenbach. The enemy's army, commanded by Napoleon in person, then pushed

forward in the hope of cutting off Count Miloradovitch, with the victorious troops of the left wing, who had orders to march on Reichenbach by the road of Lobau. This enterprise was defeated by the activity and prudence of the chiefs. A part of our troops had taken up a position behind Reichenbach, whilst the advanced-guard defended that place. The enemy endeavoured to dislodge them by demonstrations of cavalry and the fire of artillery; the attempt continued without effect, till the moment when a strong column of infantry began to deploy; the troops then fell back behind the town, leaving only two battalions of chasseurs to defend the entrance of the defiles. These two battalions made such an obstinate resistance, that the enemy was obliged to advance in considerable strength; at length he thought his cavalry could act with effect. He ordered a corps to charge and to pass through Reichenbach; the attack was received by a body of cavalry destined to cover the chasseurs, and that of the enemy which had entered Reichenbach, scarcely a man escaped the Russian charge, and the fire of the infantry.

"This reverse irritated Napoleon; 800 men of the guard, with a regiment of lancers, supported by 2 or 3000 horse, attempted to turn and

take in the rear a battery, which had been placed on an eminence on the left. General Colbert conducted this attack. Our cavalry was obliged to give way, but an instant after a regiment of hussars, and a party of Cossacks were on the flank of Napoleon's guards; other detachments threw themselves forward, and the enemy was put in complete rout, after having lost some hundreds of men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following morning the rear-guard continued its march on Gorlitz, without the enemy daring to annoy it, and in this manner the combined armies have executed their movements from Bautzen, without having lost even the wheel of a gun-carriage."

On the 23d, the French cavalry were pushed forward in order to cut off, if possible, some part of the retreating artillery and baggage; but they did not experience much success. The first brigade of them was led by Lefebvre, and who, on this occasion, would probably have been made prisoner, had not Latour Maubourg, with four divisions, come up to his support.

The enemy stated their loss on the 20th and 21st at 11 or 12,000 men in killed and wounded, but from other accounts we have reason to be-

lieve it was much greater. Marshal Duke of Friuli and several officers of note were killed.

Thus the Allies, in a few weeks, gave two decided battles to infinitely superior numbers: no day passed without trophies of victory arriving at head-quarters of the army—no day without affairs or skirmishes in which they uniformly had the advantage. Committed to a desperate battle at Lutzen, where they triumphantly stood and conquered, and from which the difficulty of getting up ammunition alone obliged them to retire, they had executed the passage of the Elbe, than which no more difficult operation can be conceived, in the presence of a superior enemy, and traversed an extent of country of nearly 300 miles, retiring, contending position after position, and carrying with them between 6 and 700 pieces of cannon, without losing a gun or sacrificing any of their baggage.

The Allied Army continued to retreat on Breslaw and Schweidnitz.

On the 27th of May the Imperial head-quarters were at Striegau, and on the 28th at Schweidnitz. On the 26th a most brilliant affair took place between the cavalry under the orders of General Blucher, and a division of the enemy

under General Maison, debouching from Haynau. Sir Charles Stewart mentions this affair as one of the most distinguished cavalry attacks, against squares of infantry, that has been known in this war. The Prussian cavalry were dexterously concealed behind favourable ground to accomplish their object. The impetuosity to attack was so great, the signal was given before the enemy were sufficiently advanced, and the result was not so decisive as it otherwise would have been; but twelve pieces of cannon and thirteen hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the Allies.

The following is the Prussian official account of this affair.

"The Prussian army, united with the corps of the Russian General, Barclay de Tolly, had their bivouac near Haynau, on the 25th of May. On the 26th, they marched in two columns towards Liegnitz. The first column was composed of the corps of Barclay de Tolly and D'York; the second of the corps of Gen. Blucher. The rear-guard halted on the other side of Haynau, in order to oppose the enemy, who usually pushed on from eleven o'clock in the morning till night.

" As the enemy advanced, General Blucher ordered his column to retire through the plains of Haynau to Steudentz and Golsdorff, leaving twenty-one squadrons of cavalry, with twenty-two pieces of flying artillery, under the command of General Von Ziethen, in the enemy's rear. General Von Ziethen observed the strength of the enemy from the windmill of Bandinansdorff, which was ordered to be fired, as a signal for the Prussian cavalry to attack, and for the rear-guard to halt and oppose the enemy.

" At eleven o'clock the enemy appeared from Haynau, and began a cannonade against the Prussian rear-guard under the command of Colonel Mulins, which took a position on the heights of Haynau. It was only a reconnoissance of Marshal Ney. About five o'clock in the evening the enemy defiled from Haynau, and attacked our rear-guard, which retired, according to the preconcerted dispositions.

" General Von Ziethen, seeing a French division following our rear-guard, resolved to strike a great blow, and, trusting to the gallantry of the troops, gave orders to suffer the enemy to pass on, and to attack him in rear; but our cavalry had already quitted their ambuscade,

and advanced against the right flank of the enemy. The windmill was fired, and the whole of the rear-guard made front against the French, who formed themselves in squares.

"Dispositions had been made for the horse-artillery to throw the enemy into disorder, at which time the cavalry were to have attacked them ; but the impatience of the latter allowed no time for the artillery to produce the desired effect. After one discharge of cannon, the cavalry rushed in upon the enemy's squares, which were successively destroyed. His firing ceased, and a battery of twelve guns, with thirteen hundred prisoners, fell into our hands. When the dust, which had concealed him, cleared away, we saw the remainder of General Maison's division retreating on Haynau.

"The battle lasted only half an hour, and not a single man of our infantry was engaged, it having marched towards Liegnitz.

"The brigade of General Von Ziethen alone remained on the heights behind Golsdorff."

On the 27th, eight squadrons of Russian cavalry, half Cossacks, attacked, near Goldberg, twelve squadrons of the enemy's Cuirassiers

Napoleon; made 400 men and several officers prisoners. A partizan corps also captured a large ammunition park, and several prisoners.—General Blucher's corps d'armée retired on the 28th to Preschau, on the Striegau River, while the main army took up its position near Schweidnitz.

Proposals, encouraged by the Austrian Cabinet, for an armistice and a congress for a general peace were about this period made by Buonaparte to the Emperor Alexander, in which the great, the constant, the unremitting enmity and hostility of Napoleon to Great-Britain ("the only enemy before whom the star of Napoleon has always looked pale") is prominent in his recurrence to the obsolete treaty of Utrecht*.—

* "The Emperor Napoleon has proposed the meeting of a Congress at Prague for a general peace. On the side of France there would arrive at this Congress the plenipotentiaries of France, those of the United States of America, of Denmark, the King of Spain, and all the allied princes; and on the opposite side, those of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish insurgents, and the other Allies of that belligerent mass. In this Congress would be established the basis of a long peace. But it is doubtful whether England is inclined to submit her egotistic and unjust principles to the censorship and opinion of the universe; for there is no power, however inconsiderable,

That is, what France and all Europe have not been able to wrest from Great-Britain by force, he proposes to extort from us by the chichane of negociation. The scheme was a deep one:—it was intended to produce in its effects, a substitute for what he termed *the Continental System.*

that does not preliminarily claim the privileges attached to its sovereignty, and which are consecrated by the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht, respecting maritime navigation.

" If England, from that feeling of egotism upon which her policy is founded, refuses to co-operate in this grand work of the peace of the world, because she wishes to exclude the universe from that element which constitutes three-fourths of the globe, the Emperor, nevertheless, proposes a meeting at Prague, of the plenipotentiaries of all the belligerent powers, to settle the peace of the Continent. His Majesty offers, even to stipulate *at the moment when the Congress shall be formed,* an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood.

" These principles are conformable to the views of Austria. It now remains to be seen what the Courts of England, Russia, and Prussia will do.

" The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them. The Congress might still be opened, and the deputies of the United States would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights and interests.

" *Moniteur.*"

Great-Britain, by the Treaty of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, was under the humiliating necessity of admitting free bottoms to make free goods. At this period France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, had powerful navies, more numerous and better appointed, though never better officered, than that of Great-Britain. In every subsequent war England added to her maritime superiority; and by every treaty since that of Utrecht to the peace of Amiens, her rights in this respect have been acknowledged by other powers, not always openly it is true, but tacitly, by treaties that did not even refer to the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1739, war was declared against Spain, expressly for the maintenance of our maritime greatness: in the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1750, after a war of ten years, nothing is said respecting the right of search, though the war was commenced to deprive us of that right. The war of 1756, which terminated in 1763, left our rights unimpaired; and the last grand struggle by *the Armed Neutrality*, of which Russia was the head, produced the acknowledgment of our rights by that power.

Let it then be enquired for what have we fought, bled, and conquered? Has it not been for rights rising out of our insular situation,

founded on our power, and necessary, not merely to our dignity and greatness, but to our existence as a free and independent people; (for the latter must cease when the former is sacrificed) and have not those rights enabled us successfully to cope with the machinations of our enemy?

Hostilities between the contending armies ceased on the 1st of June, and the armistice was signed and ratified on the 4th.

The Duke of Vicenza, having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by Buonaparte;— Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant-General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. and Lieutenant-General Kleist, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. &c. furnished with full powers by his Excellency the General of Infantry, Barclay de Tolly, General-in-Chief of the Combined Armies; after having exchanged their full powers at Gebersdorff, the 1st of June, and signed a suspension of arms for thirty-six hours, at the village of Pleiwitz, neutralized for that purpose, between the advanced posts of the respective armies, to continue the negociation for an Armistice, proper to suspend hostilities, agreed upon the following articles:—

ARMISTICE.

Art. I.—Hostilities shall cease upon all points upon the notification of the present armistice.

Art. II.—The armistice shall last to the 8th (20th) of July inclusive. Hostilities not to commence without giving six day's notice.

Art. III.—Hostilities shall not consequently re-commence till six days after the denunciation of the armistice at the respective head-quarters.

Art. IV.—The line of demarkation between the belligerent armies is fixed as follows:

In Silesia—The line of demarkation of the combined army, setting out from the frontiers of Bohemia, shall pass through Dettelback, Gaffendorf, Landshut; follow the Bober to Rudelstadt; pass from thence through Bolkenhayn, Striegaü, follow the Strieganerausser to Ganth, and join the Oder by passing through Bettlem, Olfaschin, and Althoff. The combined army shall be at liberty to occupy the towns of Landshut, Rudelstadt, Bolkenhayn, Striegau, and

Ganth, as well as their suburbs. The line of the French army also setting out from the frontier which touches Bohemia, shall pass through Seffershauf, Alt Ramnitz, follow the course of the small river which falls into the Bober, not far from Bertelsdorf; afterwards from the Bober to Lahn; from thence to Neukiek, upon the Katzbach, by the most direct line, from whence it will follow the course of that river to the Oder.

The towns of Parchwitz, Leignitz, Goldberg, and Lahn, no matter on what side the river they are situated, may, as well their suburbs, be occupied by the French troops.

All the territory between the French and combined armies shall be neutral, and cannot be occupied by any troops, not even by the Landturm. This disposition consequently applies to the town of Breslaw.

From the mouth of the Katzbach, the line of demarkation shall follow the course of the Oder to the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, and join the Elbe in passing the Oder, not far from Mulrose, and following the frontiers of Prussia, so that all Saxony, the country of Dessau, and the small states surrounding the Princes of the

Confederation of the Rhine, shall belong to the French army, and all Prussia shall belong to the combined army.

The Prussian territories in Saxony shall be considered neutral, and shall not be occupied by any troops.

The Elbe, to its mouth, fixes and determines the line of demarkation between the belligerent armies, with the exception of the points hereafter mentioned.

The French army shall remain in possession of the Isles; of every thing which it occupied in the 32d military division, on the 27th May (8th June), at midnight.

If Hamburg is only besieged, that town shall be treated like other besieged towns. All the articles of the present armistice, which are relative to them, are applicable to it.

The line of the advanced posts of the belligerent armies, at the epoch of the 27th of May, (June 8), at midnight, shall form for the 32d military division, that of the demarkation of the Armistice, with the military alterations, which the respective Commandants shall judge ne-

cessary. These alterations shall be made in concert with an Officer of the Staff of each army, upon the principle of perfect reciprocity.

Art. V.—The fortresses of Dantzic, Modlin, Zamosc, Stettin, and Custrin, shall be re-victualled every five days, according to the force of their garrisons, through the care of the commanders of the blockading troops.

A Commissary, appointed by the Commandant of each place, shall be with one of the besieging troops, to see that the stipulated provisions are exactly supplied.

Art. VI.—During the time of the armistice, every fortress shall have beyond its walls an extent of a French league. This ground shall be neutral. Magdeburg will consequently have its frontier a league upon the right bank of the Elbe.

Art. VII.—A French officer shall be sent into each of the besieged places, to inform the Commandant of the conclusion of the Armistice, and of its re-victualling. A Russian or Prussian officer shall accompany him during the journey, both going and coming.

Art. VIII.—Commissaries named on both sides, in each place, shall fix the price of provisions furnished. This account settled at the end of every month, by the Commissioners charged with maintaining the armistice, shall be paid at the head-quarters, by the Paymaster-General of the army.

Art. IX.—Officers of the Staff shall be appointed on either side, to regulate, in concert, the general line of demarkation, respecting points which shall not be determined by running water, and respecting which there may arise any difficulty.

Art. X.—All the movements of the troops shall be so regulated that each army shall occupy its new line on the 12th of June (31st May).

All the corps, or parts of the combined army which may be beyond the Elbe, or in Saxony, shall return into Prussia.

Art. XI.—Officers of the French and Combined Armies shall be dispatched conjointly to cause hostilities to cease on all points, and make the Armistice known.

The respective Commanders-in-Chief shall furnish them with the necessary powers.

Art. XII.—On both sides two Commissioners, General Officers, shall be appointed to watch over the stipulations of the present armistice. They shall remain in the line of neutrality at Neumarkt, to decide upon such disputes as may occur.

These Commissioners shall proceed there within twenty-four hours, in order to expedite Officers and orders that may be sent in consequence of the present armistice. Done, &c."

Never had Austria had so encouraging an opportunity to come forward manfully in the field, and never did she appear so lamentably to shrink from the duties of her high character. She refused her support to the common cause, when she held the means which might give liberty to Europe in her hands.

General Witgenstein ceased to command the allied armies previous to the armistice being agreed upon; and Gen. Barclay de Tolly, who had been superseded by the appointment of the late Field-Marshal Kutusoff, was again raised to

the head of the appointment of Commander-in-Chief.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice the head-quarters of the allies were removed to Reichenbach, twelve miles beyond Schweidnitz. The Commander-in-Chief was at Reichenbach, and Generals Witgenstein and Blucher in front of Schweidnitz.

On the 10th the Commander-in-Chief issued the following order from his head-quarters.

" His Majesty the Emperor having deigned to confer on me the Command in Chief of the Russian and allied armies, I am fully sensible of the importance of all the obligations which are attached to it; but, in order to meet the innumerable difficulties which are inseparable from it, I confidently rely upon the acknowledged merits of all the Generals,—upon the valour, the constancy, and the devotedness of all the warriors in general. It is in this persuasion, I demand the co-operation of all the chiefs of corps, divisions, &c. &c. It will be their duty, during the armistice, to devote all their attention to put in order the arms, ammunition, and every other object belonging to war; to watch over the health of the soldier, and the observance of an exact discipline; to form the young soldiers in the art of war;—in a word, to carry every branch to the requisite perfection, in order to run to fresh exploits. It is by those means that we shall be in a condition to appear with glory in the field of honour. War-

riors!' the universe resounds with your high deeds. In the midst even of the disasters which have afflicted your country, you have been signalized by victories;—in saving her, you put our enemies, who constituted the terror of the world, to flight. The road traced by their flight has been that of your triumphs; if their precipitate march was at length slackened, and if we left the theatre of our victories, it was only in the noble design of arriving at the goal of our wishes. Every one will be convinced of this truth, when he considers, that, in the most murderous battles which followed, we have gathered fresh laurels; that we have lost neither artillery nor men, except a few wounded; and that during the retreat whole batteries and battalions have fallen into our hands.

"Such is the fruit of that foresight which has governed all our movements and all our operations. Preserve the same confidence in your chiefs; pay them the most perfect submission,—with those sentiments, and the spirit which animates you, your arms will meet with no obstacles. Prepare yourselves for new victories: our Monarch is in the midst of us: he will be a witness of your efforts, and reward each according to his merit."

Previous to concluding this work, I feel it necessary to enter on a short review of the policy that directs the continental courts, and from which a judgment may be formed as to the line of con-

duct that should be pursued by a British minister sent thither; and also who are the persons best calculated for situations of such great national importance.

After the peace of Tilsit, the latter end of 1807, and the beginning of 1808, a number of patriots in Prussia united and formed the project of wresting the fortresses on the Oder, Glogau, Custrin, and Stettin, from the French, by engaging the inhabitants of these places to enter into their plan, and adopting measures for their being armed. However, the difficulties of providing arms, and making the other necessary arrangements for the executing of such a scheme, were much greater than at first imagined; and a considerable delay had taken place when the period arrived, that the French were to evacuate these fortresses, and the country between the Oder and Elbe, according to the stipulations of the treaty, but which were not performed by Napoleon, in consequence of the non-payment of the contribution which was to have been paid by Prussia.

The former plans and objects of the patriots now received additional energy; and they conceived it necessary to form themselves into a select body, with all the mysterious appearance

and secret proceedings of a high tribunal, which they considered as most certain to carry their views sooner and more effectually into execution; and they met under the name of the *United in Virtue* *.

The vigilance of the French caused, however, soon after, the director of the Prussian police at Berlin, Mr. Gennert, who presided at their meetings, to fly to Koningsberg, after having lost all the papers and documents relative to the society; and to throw himself under the protection of the King of Prussia, who became somewhat interested in the plan.

Baron de Stein †, whom I have already had occasion to mention, son-in-law to Count Wal-

* Tugend-Vereind, or Tugend-Bund.—A singular perversion of the meaning of these words happened at a review, where the French Ruler enquired of a Prussian Colonel "if he did not belong to the Tugend-Vereind:" but as he gave the German words a French pronunciation, they conveyed totally a different meaning, viz. "Monsieur, n'êtes vous pas de *Tous gens ferin*?" to which the officer replying, "Sire, O! que non," Buonaparte quickly retorted "Ne dites pas ça, ne dites pas ça, *Je connois tous mes gens.*"

† Buonaparte in his Bulletin of the 14th of May, 1813 makes the following observation on this enterprising character. "The famous Stein is an object of contempt to an ho-

moden Gimborn, and formerly president from the government of Westphalia, at Minden, at present minister of Prussia, *now took* the chair as grand master of the *United in Virtue*, (Tugend Vereind,) and not only altered the original rules, but enlarged the objects of the Tugend Bund, far beyond its first limits, admitting as many military men as could be gained over to his views; and the original plan of freeing from the French the fortresses of the country, from the Oder to the Elbe, including Magdeburg, was now extended to Westphalia; and, ultimately, all Germany was to be liberated by them. Major Schill *, a member of this society, the Tu-

nest people.—He wishes to cause the mob to revolt against the land-owners.—We cannot recover from our surprise, to see such sovereigns as the King of Prussia, and more especially the Emperor Alexander, on whom nature has bestowed so many fine qualities, give the sanction of their names to actions so criminal and atrocious."

* The insurrection and death of this celebrated Prussian officer, are of a nature so interesting and important that I cannot refrain giving the subjoined particulars thereof, which appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register, a work containing statements on all subjects of political and military moment, and drawn up with a masterly hand.

This Prussian officer, during the campaigns of 1806, in Poland, when so many of his countrymen were displaying

gend Bund, reckoned too much on its co-operation, and failed, falling himself a victim to his

the foulest treason, or the rankest cowardice, distinguished himself most honourably; and, in particular, by a number of sallies from Colberg. He was promoted for his good conduct to the command of a regiment, and became so popular in consequence, that the milliners at Berlin had their fashionable articles *a La Schill,* for the ladies, and Schill snuff-boxes were manufactured for the men. Throughout the north of Germany Schill was the idol of the people.—Tales of his courage, of his generosity, and of his famous exploits, were in the mouth of every one. Such a man could not bear to remain in inaction, while the fate of Germany was upon the hazard. His own unfortunate court was kept passive by its weakness and its fears. But the history of Germany had shewn him that individuals neither greater nor braver than himself, had raised armies and shaken empires to their foundations; and in such times, he might well hope to become another Wallenstein in a better cause. On the 16th of April, 1809, in the evening, having taken his regiment a little way out of Berlin to exercise as usual, he told them of his purpose, and asked who were willing to follow him. About 400 declared themselves ready for any service to which he would lead them, and they took the road for Saxony, scattering proclamations over the country.

" Germans," said this heroic Prussian, " brethren who are groaning under a foreign yoke, the moment is arrived to break your chains, and again to establish a constitution, under which you have for centuries lived happy, till the boundless ambition of a conqueror has spread these immeasureable miseries among us. Listen to me, and we shall be what once we were. Sound the alarm bells, and let the terrible sign of conflagration kindle the pure fire of patriotism in your hearts.

patriotic spirit; for Stein's plan was not sufficiently matured, nor is it perhaps yet: this great

To arms! to arms! The pike and the scythe will become deadly weapons in a brave man's grasp, till English weapons can supply their place. Let every one share in the glory of delivering his country, and win in battle repose and happiness for himself and his children. Let the coward who shrinks from this honourable call, be branded with extreme shame and detestation! To such a traitor, no German woman will ever give her hand. God is with us and our cause. The prayers of the aged will call down blessings on us. Austria is advancing; the Tyrolese have delivered themselves; the Hessians are in arms;—I too am hastening towards you, at the head of tried and determined soldiers. The just cause will soon be triumphant, and the former renown of our country will be restored. To arms! hasten to arms!" He was soon joined by considerable numbers, partly consisting of deserters from the different armies, wretches caring for nothing but plunder, and well pleased to follow a commander who must necessarily subsist by plunder, and whom they could at any time abandon when it suited their own safety; but his other followers were conscripts who fled to his standard, that they might shed their blood for the deliverance of Germany, rather than in fighting the battles of her enemy, and volunteers, high minded youths, and resolute men, some desperate because they had been deprived of all, others who abandoned all from a sense of duty.

The people of Saxony were in that state of mind, that upon the slightest success great numbers would have joined him: their King, who from pusillanimity rather than inclination, had betrayed the cause of Germany, had taken up his abode at Leipzig, lest Dresden should be attacked, though he hoped

and deep speculating man will not, in this instance, act without a certainty of success, and he continues

and imagined that his country would not become the seat of war. The city was illuminated in honour of the victory of the French at Echmuhl, and so little were these rejoicings in accord with the popular feeling, that the windows of the palace in which he resided were broken that night. But it was among the inhabitants of the new kingdom of Westphalia, that Schill expected to find most adherents;—even the Hessians, though they had been sold by their former princes like bullocks, were indignant at the manner in which their government had been usurped, and Colonel Van Dorenberg, following Schill's example, raised the standard of insurrection among them.

The seizure of the Electorate of Hesse by Buonaparte, has past almost without notice among the more extensive usurpations of that atrocious Corsican; it was, however, an act of consummate perfidy and injustice. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the French government demanded of the Elector whether he would remain neutral in the Prussian war, and required as a pledge of neutrality that he should disband his army, which at that time consisted of 40,000 men. The Elector being in no condition to refuse, complied, notwithstanding his attachment to Prussia, and retained only an establishment of 4000, who were dispersed through the country. A few weeks afterwards, 30,000 French and Dutch under Mortier and Louis Buonaparte entered Hesse, proceeded towards Cassel, and requested permission of the Elector to pass through the town on their way to Hanover. No danger was apprehended; the next day was appointed for their passage, and their appearance was expected as a spectacle. They advanced in great numbers, the people high and low, and the Elector

to pursue quietly his favorite plans, without being led therefrom by such impetuous men as Schill and others.

himself among them, went out to see them march. Farther leave was requested that they might encamp before the town that night; this also could not be denied, and the inhabitants were ordered to furnish the soldiers with whatever they wanted. Nothing which could in the slightest degree excite suspicion had occurred, and the astonishment of the people may be conceived, when day broke, and they perceived that the French had spent the night in erecting batteries, and planting artillery against the town. An officer was soon sent to the Elector, commanding him to disarm his soldiers immediately, and surrender his capital. It was in vain that he protested against this infamous usurpation. Mortier replied, he had received orders from his Sovereign to take possession of Hesse, and disarm the Hessian troops; that on the least demurral, he should proceed to enforce his orders; that the Elector himself had seen how well able he was to execute the service on which he was sent; that three hours were allowed him to form his resolution, and that the French General expected he would leave Cassel before that term should elapse. What could be done? there were only 1800 troops in the city,—the Elector left his capital, and took the road towards Holstein, where his brother was governor, and the French entered as conquerors. But the indignation of the Hessian soldiers was excessive; they ran through the streets weeping for rage and shame, and exclaiming that their Prince did not think them worth being shot for him. The greater part of the cavalry mounted their horses, and resolutely left the city, determined to cut their way through the French, or die in the attempt, rather than submit to be disarmed. At this time, the French themselves had not yet lost all sense of ho-

Napoleon, who dreaded Baron Stein, recalled him to his possessions in Hanover, but failed

nour or humanity; it was the first service of impudent and naked villany upon which they had been employed; they seemed ashamed of the vile business on which they were employed, and made scarcely any attempt to impede the passage of men, whose honourable feelings they could not but regard with envy. The foot soldiers could not escape in like manner; most of them, however, destroyed their arms. When the French came to the castle gate to dismiss the guard and occupy their post, the subaltern officer of the guard, who was a venerable old man, stepped forward:—"I have ventured my life for my Prince," said he, and the tears burst from him as he spoke, "and I never yet surrendered my arms: you are the last who should have them." With that he dashed his sword upon the stones and broke it in pieces, and in a moment every soldier of the guard did the same. About a week afterwards four millions of dollars were levied upon the town; the pictures and the museum were transported to Paris, the Elector's palace gutted, and all effects that were not thought worth sending into France sold by auction.

The character of the puppet King of Westphalia was not such as would reconcile an indignant people to their change of masters. Without virtue to resist the will of his brother like Lucien, and without ambition to make him heartily co-operate in the nefarious career wherein he was engaged, Jerome Buonaparte abandoned himself to every species of licentiousness. This course of life had so wasted his constitution, that it was currently reported he was ordered by his physician to bathe every morning in a tub of claret. The Brunswickers compared this wretch with their late prince (a man excellent in all things, and void of blame, if his wretched

to succeed, for he remained firm in his plan, and allowed his domains and property to be

manifesto could be blotted from remembrance); they hated him for the contrast, and even the very peasants of those provinces, where vassalage had been abolished by the revolution, despised the upstart. Dorneberg laid a plan for surprising and carrying him off; it failed, and Dorneberg finding that the people did not join him, and that the English, who were expected and earnestly hoped for in the North of Germany, did not appear, consulted his own safety, by escaping as quietly as he could.

The accounts which have appeared of these important transactions are exceedingly defective. It is only known that Schill entered Wirtemberg, Dessau, Halberstadt, and Halle, and many other places, seizing the public chests, stores, and arms, wherever he could find them; that he traversed Saxony, Hesse, and Hanover, reached Lunenberg, and then hoisted the arms of Great-Britain. But his hopes that a British force would land were disappointed. Buonaparte, fully aware how dangerous such an enemy might prove, ordered 60,000 troops to march against him from all quarters; and Jerome issued a proclamation, declaring that as he acted without any authority from his own Sovereign, he was in the situation of a pirate at sea, and setting a price upon his head. From all quarters the troops of the various states of the confederacy, Dutch and Danes, the vassals, and the more degraded people who cloaked their vassalage under the term of aliance, pressed upon him. After keeping the whole North of Germany in alarm, he was at length, with about 4000 men, compelled to re-cross the Elbe; he then overrun Mecklenburg, took possession of Wiemar and Rostock, and at those places embarked his sick and wounded, meaning, as it appears, to put to sea, and secure himself in some island

confiscated by the French Ruler. Having thus lost *all* what he once possessed, together with

of the Baltic till the English should relieve him. But he was now closely pursued by a superior force of Dutch, under Gen. Gratieu, and of Danes, a brave and noble-minded people, doomed thus again to disgrace themselves, and serve the cause of the arch tyrant. After many skirmishes, in all of which he displayed his great military talents, he appeared, on the 25th May, before Stralsund, and overcoming the French and Mecklenburgers, who were in garrison there, forced his way into the town. He has been reproached by the enemy with cruelty towards some of these men; the fact is, that a body of four or five score artillery men, who had entrenched themselves behind their cannon, offered to parley on his advance. Accordingly he sent two officers to them: when these officers were half way up the street they were treacherously fired upon and killed. Upon this Schill rushed to the cannons' mouth, and put every one of the party to the sword.

The fortifications of Stralsund, towards the formation of which considerable sums were contributed by Great-Britain but a few years since, had been totally demolished by Buonaparte: 6000 labourers were employed for several months in destroying them. The place had not been defended by Sweden as it ought to have been, and the evil of abandoning any defensible hold to the enemy was now severely experienced. Schill had little time to fortify himself; but he made the greatest exertions in what little was afforded him. There remained a deep ditch, and the ordinary walls and gates, such as served rather for the purpose of police than of defence. He cut trenches, planted batteries, and prepared to make as resolute a stand as the glorious Palafox. The combined Dutch and Danish troops arrived on the 31st, and forced an

his rank and seat as a Baron of the German Empire, by the Emperor Francis resigning his crown, as Emperor of Germany, it does not admit of a doubt that he looks for and expects to obtain a much better provision from the success

entrance through the Knieper gate. Schill's excellent companions formed in the town, and defended every street, fighting with a courage worthy of their cause, against overpowering numbers: those numbers, perhaps, would not have been successful if Schill had not fallen. Part of his corps escaped; some to the Isle of Rugen, others to the Isle of Usedam. An English frigate, had there been one at hand, might have saved them; but the English flag was not in sight, and they were pursued to their places of refuge and made prisoners. All the officers who were taken were delivered over to Buonaparte's bloody military tribunals, notwithstanding they had surrendered upon capitulation, not at discretion. Not one was spared. Buonaparte knows that no new murders can heap additional damnation upon his head, and he never spares. Eleven of these brave men, some of them the flower of the Prussian nobility, were put to death, as robbers, at Wesel. They met their fate with an intrepidity worthy of the cause for which they suffered, waving their hats as they went to the place of martyrdom, and dying with exclamations of devoted and passionate patriotism. About twenty were in like manner murdered before the gates of Brunswick. During the night sand hills were heaped over their graves, and oftentimes at morning garlands were found lying there, and epitaphs expressing love and admiration of the dead, and invoking the vengeance of God and man upon the detested Corsican, and that degraded nation, which submitting to slavery itself, became the willing and guilty instrument of enslaving others.

of his plans of partition than what he lost as a German Baron. The genealogical succession of kings and princes cease to be impediments to the execution or accomplishment of such views; and the man who, by the least concession, could have saved *his all*, but whose policy made him resign and sacrifice the same before the world, knows well how to benefit himself for the loss of Gimborn, when the moment arrives.

When a nation becomes armed, from that instant a free-will of the people steps in; and although it may be found easy to arm a whole people, it will be at all times a most difficult task to disarm them. The man who is armed, fancies himself somewhat secure from danger; the unarmed, feels his weakness, and looks up for protection. The former will enter upon a will of his own when interior danger threatens the country; the latter will look for assistance from without. To see an armed mass of a country set loose is dreadful; and justice not only sleeps during its rage, but she expires under the din of arms and deeds of cruelty. The king, prince, and man, who endeavour to stem the torrent, fall under the sword or axe of the executioner; for in such a mass Marats, Roberspieres, and Dantons are never wanting.

It is admitted that the members of all societies, whose meetings and pursuits are enveloped in mystery and secresy, are likely to become either more or less dangerous to a state, for, under the mask of harmless, nay, even virtuous proceedings, political subjects, highly inimical to a government, are easily introduced: and a man of a weak mind may conceive himself bound to secresy by the oath which he took on becoming a member of such society, on subjects unconnected with the original and supposed intention of the institution; and however loyal and truly patriotic his sentiments may have been, previous to his being a member thereof, still it is very probable that he will gradually become a convert to the plausible reasoning and mode of thinking of the more crafty and artful of the society, and perhaps ultimately a tool to the execution of their machinations and purposes.

But how much more dangerous are such societies likely to be to a state, when some of its members are vested with the first offices of the government, and immediately near the person of the Sovereign; when they themselves have framed the laws by which such societies are ruled, and who openly avow, "*that no state can be happy where no revolution exists.*" What

can be the object of such men? Can it be the *welfare* of their country which they have at heart, or its *destruction*, and with it their own aggrandizement? Will such men, when at the helm of the government, not guide the whole affairs of the nation, so as to obtain the object they are in pursuit of? and is it likely that their Sovereign can be aware of the danger which threatens himself, and his empire, when surrounded by those who are, perhaps the founders and principal movers of such societies?

It will be admitted, that it is difficult to define minutely the intentions of these men, and as many of them are in the full enjoyment of the confidence of their Sovereign as ministers of the state, it therefore becomes the more necessary that our ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts, should study as much as possible their characters; and enter still deeper into their views than an ordinary and usual correspondence on matters of state between diplomatists would afford opportunities for. It may easily be perceived that our ambassadors at foreign courts cannot possibly learn the real character of the leading men of a state, by only occasionally meeting them on certain days, and for certain purposes alone; or transacting, by correspondence *solely*, the business pending between the

two powers, or whatever relates to a general arrangement between Allies; for, as in all correspondence, the writer, however little master he may be at other times of his passions, will convey his own views in a more studied and guarded style, and cloak them in a garb that will most likely conceal his real designs, if deception is intended; on the contrary, in conversation, he may be put off his guard, and, *in one single moment*, develope his real views, and afford a greater insight into his character than what would have been accomplished by a year's correspondence.

A British Minister, at a foreign court, should continually bear in mind that there are subtle artifices, against which he must be upon his guard: "these are the intrigues resorted to in the Courts of Europe, to amuse them by negociation, to awaken their ancient rivalships, to disunite the allies, and to detach them by deceitful offers from the true objects of the war*."

My opinion therefore is, that it is not sufficient for a diplomatist to possess the most sacred integrity for the interest of his country, but he

* Madame De Stael Holstein's appeal to the nations of Europe, against the Continental System.

must also know how to skilfully blend his own honourable proceedings with that sagacity and knowledge of the human heart and mind, that will not admit of his being easily over-reached and duped by the crafty and artful politician or minister of a foreign court: and if, in the words of the Roman historian, the several facts which I have drawn together blend themselves without constraint into a consistent and natural system, it is surely no weak argument in favour of the truth, at least of the probability of my opinion *.

The employment of military men as ambassadors or foreign ministers, as adopted for these few years back, is therefore undoubtedly an admirable measure, although herein, as in many other instances, we have only followed the examples of our enemy. A man who has been brought up in the army imbibes either more or less a taste for society, which, as he advances in life, and arrives at the higher ranks in the profession, becomes almost habitual to him, and, if possessed of the other requisite abilities of a diplomatist, he certainly should be employed in the above capacity, as he is likely to mix more in the amusements and various societies of a

* Vide Gibbon's admirable dissertation on the subject of *L'Homme au Masque de Fer*.

foreign court, than a man whose deep erudition in state matters and the affairs of nations, is alone the result of profound and close study in the closet, and to whom a desire for retirement becomes therefore almost habitual. The military man is enabled to speak professionally with Generals, and others belonging to the court he is at, and from whom he may chance to acquire information on subjects of the most serious nature and consequence to him, which the minister would have had art enough to conceal. In war time, the military diplomatist observes the operations of the armies with that correct and judicious eye, which, from the civil diplomatist, cannot possibly be expected, however good his intentions may be. The *former's* opinion will be consulted and perhaps followed, when that of the *latter* would never be thought of. The *former* will be able to draw previous inferences, and perhaps very just conclusions from such military operations as originate with the minister, whereas the latter awaits for their being executed before he can form a just opinion on their merits or demerits. Many more advantages resulting from the employment of military men at foreign courts might be here enumerated, but the British Government having already adopted that step, it is unnecessary to trespass further on the subject.

APPENDIX. (A.)

THE following account of the Battle of Lutzen, and the previous and subsequent movements of the Allied and French Armies, was published under the authority of the French, at Weimar, both in German and French, soon after the events occurred, of which it professes to give a correct description.

Aperçu de la Campagne de la Armée Françoise et de l'Armée combinée Russo-Prussienne l'an 1813. *Première Division, de la Bataille de Lutzen jusqu'au passage de l'Elbe par les deux Armées.*

COMME ce sont les grandes opérations stratégiques et les marches bien calculées de l'Armée de l'Empereur Napoléon, autant que

la tactique, la bravoure et la persévérance, déployées au jour de la bataille par les troupes qu'il commande, qui ont produit les résultats de cette journée à jamais mémorable, nous croyons rendre service au public, ainsi qu'à l'historien, en tâchant de mettre sous les yeux du lecteur un aperçu complet de ce grand événement; aperçu qui mette facilement l'adepte à même de saisir la cause de la réussite ou non-réussite des opérations respectives; qui développe les événements subséquents et les suites de ce coup décisif. Nous le donnerons aussi détaillé que le permettent, pour le moment, les rapports officiels respectifs.

En conséquence nous allons tracer aussi succinctement que possible.

1. Les marches des armées respectives qui ont précédé la Bataille de Lutzen, ainsi que les combats plus ou moins importants, qui ont eu lieu avant le 2. Mai ;

2. Une descrpiption de la Bataille même du 2. Mai, et

3. Ses résultats jusqu'au passage de l'Elbe par l'armée Françoise.

Un corps considérable de troupes Prussiennes et Russes, sous les ordres des généraux de Blucher et Winzingerode, avoit déjà passé l'Elbe vers la fin du mois de Mars. Ce corps se borna à n'avancer que très-lentement, et prit enfin des cantonnements dans la contrée de Freyburg et de Chemnitz jusqu'à Altenbourg. La première patrouille Russe arriva dès le 31. Mars à Leipsic à 8 heures du soir, et l'avant-garde commandée par le Comte d'Orlof, Aide-de-Camp de l'Empereur Alexandre, y entra le 1. Avril*. Le quartier général du général de Blucher fut transféré de Chemnitz à Rochlitz le 10. Avril, et les cantonnements s'étendirent jusqu'à Zwickau et Reichenbach sur la route de Bayreuth. Le corps resta dans cetre position sans entreprendre rien d'important, et se contenta de pousser des partis sur les routes de Francfort, de Nurenberg et de Magdebourg. Ces patrouilles se portèrent en partie très en avant de l'armée, et eurent ça et là quelques escarmouches avec les troupes Françoises. La plus conséquente fut celle du 17. Avril, où le major de Hellwig, surprit à Langensalza à 2 heures de la nuit un corps Bavarois de 1700 hommes d'infanterie, 300 de cavalerie, avec 6 canons, sous les ordres du general comte de Rechberg, et lui enleva 2

* On étoit à la même place le 1 Mai, ainsi un mois plus tard.

obusiers, 3 canons, 3 caissons et 20 chevaux. Le 8. Avril 2 régiments de Cosaques du Don entrèrent à Halle sous les ordres du major de Lowenstern; ils se portèrent le 11 en avant, et poussèrent leurs partis jusqu'à Nordhausen. Le même jour le colonel Prendl entra à Mersebourg avec un corps de Cosaques. Les patrouilles s'avancèrent sur la route de Nurenburg jusqu'à Hof, qui le 19. Avril étoit encore occupé par 30 cosaques et 50 hussards prussiens. Le major de Blucher arriva inopinément à Weimar avec un escadron de hussards et 70 chasseurs à cheval des volontaires, d'où il poussa des partis jusque vers Erfurt, Gotha et Eisenach. Il y avoit à Jéna un escadron pour le soutenir.

Ces manœuvres, d'ailleurs si peu décisives par elles-mêmes, durèrent jusqu'au 18. Avril, jour auquel le major de Blucher revenoit d'une expédition qu'il avoit faite dans les environs d'Erfurt et faisoit reposer son petit corps des fatigues qu'il avoit éprouvées, lorsqu' à 4 heures après midi les avant-postes, placés sur la route d'Erfurt, tout près de la ville, furent soudainement assaillis par un corps de cavalerie François. Le prince de la Moskwa, qui le 15. Avril, s'étoit mis en marche de Wurzbourg avec son corps, fort de 5 divisions, avoit fait occuper dès le 17. Avril Erfurt par son avant garde sous les

ordres du général Souham. Le 18. cette division, forte de 8 à 9000 hommes, se remit sur le champ en mouvement pour déloger de Weimar le corps Prussien. L'avant garde de ce corps, composée du dixième de hussards et d'un régiment de dragons du Grand-Duc de Bade, arriva vers 4 heures devant Weimar et culbuta les avantpostes. Un escadron de chacun de ces régiments reçut ordre d'attaquer. Les hussards Prussiens sous les ordres du major de Blucher, ignorant la supériorité des François, tentèrent quelques charges avec beaucoup de bravoure, mais ils furent bientot forcés de céder à la supériorité du nombre, et de se replier sur Jéna en laissant au pouvoir des François 30 hommes à peu près, parmi lesquels se trouvoient 2 officiers. La perte des François fut d'un homme tué et 13 blessés.

Cette escarmouche quoique peu décisive pour le tout, devint cependant importante, en ce qu'elle ouvrit l'offensive à l'armée Française. La division Souham entra vers les 7 heures du soir à Weimar, et une partie prit position sur la route de Jéna.

Le prince de la Moskwa étoit arrivé avec les 3 autres divisions de son corps, (le 3e. de la grande armée) dans Erfurt ou aux environs; et

tous les autres Corps, qui devoient former la grande armée, étoient en pleine marche. Le duc de Raguse (Maréchal Marmont), étoit déjà arrivé avec le 6 Corps fort de 3 divisions à Gotha; le Duc d'Istrie (Maréchal Bessières), avec 6 Bataillons de la vieille garde et 16 Bataillons de la jeune garde à Eisenach; le général comte Bertrand à Cobourg avec le 4. Corps, fort de 3 Divisions.

L'Empereur Napoléon, parti le 15. Avril de Paris, arriva le 25. au soir à Erfurt, où le lendemain il passa en revue la garde et divers corps d'armée qui s'y trouvoient; il quitta cette ville le 28. et porta son quartier général à Eckartsberga. Le Prince de la Moskwa avoit déjà passé la Saale et occupoit Naumbourg avec tout son corps. Le duc de Raguse passa par Weimar et fit camper son corps en avant de ce lieu. La division Compans qui fait partie de ce corps, avoit pris à Eisenach la route de Langensalza; elle étoit arrivée le même soir à Eckartsberga. Elle campa sur les hauteurs. Le général Bertrand avec le 4. corps occupa Jéna, et le 12. corps sous le Duc de Reggio, (Maréchal Oudinot) auquel se joignit une division Bavaroise, commandée par le général de Raglowich, arriva le 29. à Saalfeld.

Le Vice-roi d'Italie, dont l'armée étoit composée du 2. corps sous les ordres du duç de Bellune (Maréchal Victor), du 5., commandé par le général Lauriston, et du 11. sous les ordres du Duc de Tarente, avoit pris position depuis quelque tems Sa gauche étoit sur l'Elbe près de l'embouchure de la Saale, son centre à Bernbourg et sa droite vers Stollberg, appuyée au Harz et sa reserve à Magdebourg. Il resta près de 4 semaines vis-à-vis des corps de Witgenstein et d'York *, postés sur la rive droite de la Saale, sans en être inquieté, à l'exception des combats de Bernbourg, Caloe et Aschersleben, qui furent peu signifiants. Rien ne s'opposa alors à ses mouvements vers le sud pour opérer sa réunion avec la grande armée de l'Empereur.

Le Vice-roi ne balança plus à se mettre en marche avec le 5. et 11 corps, laissant le Duc de Bellune en arrière pour couvrir Magdebourg et pour observer l'Elbe. Le corps des alliés se contenta de suivre une direction parallèle sur la rive droite de la Saale, pour gagner Leipzig et se réunir au corps de Blucher.

* Ce dernier avoit passé l'Elbe à Rosslau; l'avant garde de son corps entra à Dessau dans la nuit du 4. au 5. Avril. Le quartier général du général Witgenstein étoit le 7. à Zerbst et celui du général D' York à Kothen.

Le 27. le corps du général Lauriston se porta sur Wetsin, où un détachement prussien avoit un pont sur la Saale. Le général Maison fit placer une batterie qui obligea les Prussiens à brûler le pont, et les François s'emparèrent alors de la tête de pont que l'ennemi avoit construite.

Le 28. le général Lauriston s'avança sur Halle qui étoit encore au pouvoir des Russes et des Prussiens sous les ordres du général Kleist. Les Prussiens avoient commencé à y construire une tête de pont, mais ces ouvrages n'étoient pas encore terminés, lorsque les François s'avancèrent et firent à 3 heures une attaque impétueuse avec 24 canons. Le combat dura jusqu'à 8 heures du soir. Dans cet intervalle il y eut dans le fauxbourg (Strohhof) une grange et 5 maisons de brûlées. Les Prussiens restèrent maîtres de Halle et le corps du général Lauriston se mit en marche pour sa destination ultérieure. La perte des François, d'après leur rapport, fut de 67 hommes. *

* Les Prussiens l'occupèrent encore le 29., mais le général Kleist àbandonna la ville le 30 et marcha sur Leipzig avec son corps. La ville fut aussitôt occupée par les François, qui élevèrent des retranchements au Nord de la ville, barricadèr-

Le maréchal Duc de Tarente avoit reçu ordre du Vice-roi de se porter sur Mersebourg, défendu par 2000 du corps d'York. Il y arriva le 29. avril à 4 heures de l'après-midi. Après une très-vive résistance, le détachement, qui avoit ordre de défendre la porte extérieure, et qui étoit composé d'un major et de 200 hommes, fut fait prisonnier; mais le reste de la garnison gagna par là le tems d'effectuer sa retraite sur Leipzig; alors Mersebourg se trouva au pouvoir des François. Le Vice-roi y établit son quartier général le 30, et dès lors il ne trouva plus rien qui s'opposa à sa réunion avec l'armée de l'Empereur.

L'Empereur Napoléon avoit porté ce jour-là son quartier général à Naumbourg, et le prince de la Moskwa étoit en marche sur Weissenfels. Son avant-garde, commandée par le général Souham, arriva près de cette ville à 2 heures après midi et se trouva en présence du général russe Lanskoï, commandant une division de 6 à 7000 hommes de cavalerie. Le général Souham n'avoit pas de cavalerie; mais sans en attendre,

ent les portes, firent des embrasures et placèrent des canons. Cependant le général Prussien Bulow attaqua et prit la ville le 3. Mai, mais dans la soirée du 5. le corps Prussien l'abandonna de nouveau, vraisemblablement par suite de la bataille de Lutzen.

il marcha à l'ennemi, et le culbuta de ses différentes positions. Les russes démasquèrent 12 canons; le général Souham en fit mettre un pareil nombre en batterie. La cannonade devint vive, et mit du désordre dans la cavalerie russe, tandis que l'artillerie françoise étoit soutenue par des tirailleurs. La cavalerie russe tenta plusieurs charges, mais l'infanterie françoise la reçut en carré et par feu de file, qui fit un grand effet. Le général Souham entra à Weissenfels, et le corps russe se retira dans la direction de Lutzen sur les hauteurs derrière le Grunabach.

. Le même jour le duc de Raguse se portoit sur Kosen, le général Bertrand sur Dornbourg, pendant qu'une de ses divisions occupoit Jéna.

Le quartier général de l'Empereur étoit le 30. avril à Weissenfels. Le Prince de la Moskwa, avec son corps, et toutes les gardes y étoient aussi. Le Duc de Raguse arrivoit à Naumbourg, le général Bertrand à Stossen et le Duc de Reggio à Jéna.

Tournons cependant nos regards sur les opérations des armées combinées des Russes et des Prussiens, et tâchons de développer la vraie si-

tuation des affaires. Le corps combiné de Witgenstein et de D'York étoit arrivé dès le 27 avril dans les environs de Leipzig et avoit été réparti dans les villages circonvoisins. Le quartier général du comte de Witgenstein étoit à Lindenau et le 28. à Gohlis. Le général de Blucher, dont le quartier général avoit été jusqu'ici à Altenbourg, le porta le 30. avril à Borna. Sur ces entrefaites la grande armée Russe* où se trouvoient en personne l'Empereur Alexandre et le Roi de Prusse, avoit passé l'Elbe. Ces deux monarques avoient fait le 24. leur entrée à Dresde, pendant que l'armée étoit en marche sur la route de Freiberg et de Chemnitz pour se réunir aux corps de Witgenstein, de Blucher et de D'York. Ce ne fut que le 30. avril que la nouvelle de l'approche de l'armée françoise se répandit dans le quartier général du comte de Witgenstein, qui depuis le décès du Prince Kutusoff, commandoit en chef les armées alliées; on apprit en même tems qu'elle avoit déjà passé la Saale à Naumbourg. Les mouvements de l'armée du Vice-roi ne pouvant non plus rester ignorés, on vit clairement que l'Empereur Napoléon vouloit réunir toutes ses forces sur un seul point pour livrer une bataille décisive. Pour

* Cette armée y compris les gardes, pouvoit se monter à 45,000 hommes.

s'en assurer pleinement, et pour avoir une connoissance exacte des forces de l'armée françoise, le général Witgenstein ordonna au général de Winzingerode de pousser une reconnoissance jusqu'à Weissenfels avec 3 divisions de cavalerie soutenues par une division d'infanterie et une artillerie suffisante; ce qui donna lieu au combat suivant.

Le 1. Mai, l'Empereur Napoleon monta à cheval à 9 heures du matin, avec le prince de la Moskwa et le général Souham, et fit avancer la division Souham. Elle se mit en mouvement vers la plaine qui commence derrière les hauteurs de Weissenfels. Elle se forma en 4 carrés, de 4 bataillons chacun, chaque carré à 1500 pas l'un de l'autre, ayant 4 pièces de canon. Derrière les carrés se plaça la brigade de cavalerie du général Laboissière, composée du 10. de Hussards et d'un régt. de dragons de Bade sous les ordres du Comte de Valmy, (général Kellermann). Les divisions Girard et Marchand du corps du Prince de la Moskwa étoient derrière et formées en carrés de la même manière que la division Souham. Le maréchal duc d'Istrie tenoit la droite avec toute la cavalerie de la garde.

A 11 heures, ces dispositions faites, le prince de la Moskwa, en présence de toute la cavalerie

ennemie, qui occupoit les hauteurs, au delà du défilé de Poserna, avec 6 pièces de canon, se mit en mouvement pour s'y porter. Le premier carré s'avança au pas de charge dans le vallon, il fut suivi des 3 autres carrés de la division, et la hauteur fut emportée. Deux autres divisions de cavalerie vinrent alors renforcer les Russes avec 20 pièces de canon; et il s'engagea une vive canonnade, après laquelle le corps Russe qui avoit engagé une division d'infanterie dans le combat, commença sa retraite. La division Souham, qui se mit à sa poursuite, se dirigea sur Lutzen; la division Girard prit la direction de la route de Pegau; les divisions Marchand, Brenier et Ricard passèrent également le défilé, mais l'affaire étoit décidée quand elles entrèrent en ligne. La perte des François, d'après leur rapport, se monte à 33 hommes tués, 55 blessés, dont un chef de bataillon. Cette journée si glorieuse, où la jeune infanterie françois, fit ployer un égal nombre de cavalerie ennemie, fit éprouver cependant une perte bien sensible à l'armée Françoise. Le Duc d'Istrie qui s'étoit trop avancé, pour faire une reconnoissance, fut tué * du premier boulet de canon. Les Russes ont eu, d'après les rapports François, 3 colonels, 3 officiers et 400 hommes tués ou blessés.

* Près le village de Rippach.

L'Empereur Napoléon, mettant aussitôt à profit l'heureuse issue de cette affaire, fit porter l'armée en avant et prendre la situation suivante.

Le quartier-général de l'Empereur étoit à Lutzen ; la cavalerie de la garde y étoit aussi. La vieille et la jeune garde à pied se trouvoient encore tant à Weissenfels qu'aux environs de cette ville.

Le Prince de la Moskwa avoit son quartier-général à Kaia (Gaya), et son corps étoit auprès de ce village.

Le corps du Duc de Raguse, à l'aîle droite étoit près de Poserna et le quartier-général dans ce village.

Le corps du général Bertrand eut ordre de se porter de Stoessen sur Poserna et de former la pointe de l'aîle droite de l'armée.

Le Vice-roi d'Italie avoit quitté le même jour Mersebourg, et arriva pour sa personne à Lutzen presque aussitôt que l'Empereur Napoléon. Le corps du Duc de Tarente prit position à Mark-Ranstedt, et le Vice-roi y établit son quartier-général,

Le général Lauriston occupoit la route de Mersebourg à Leipzig et avoit son quartier-général à Gunthersdorf*.

A peine l'armée combinée†, qui avoit pris position derrière la Pleisse, l'aîle droite vers Leipzig, (la ville étoit occupée par un détachement), le centre à Rotha, l'aîle gauche à Borna, (oû l'Empereur Alexandre et le roi de Prusse avoient eu le 1. Mai leur quartier général,) fut-elle instruite de l'issue du cambat, et à peine le général comte de Witgenstein se fut-il suffisamment convaincu que l'Empereur Napoléon avoit réuni toutes ses forces, que cette armée se porta dan la nuit du 1. au 2. vers le défilé de l'Elster dans les environs de Pegau, avec l'intention d'attaquer la droite de la position Françoise. Au point du jour toute l'armée passa sur plusieurs colonnes le défilé de l'Elster à Pêgau, Dohlen et Zwenkau, et se déploya en ordre de bataille. Le corps du général Miloradowitch, fort de 20,000, presque tout entier de cavalerie, ayant une artillerie nom-

* Dans le rapport officiel François on a écrit Kiebersdorf, mais on a voulu mettre sans doute Gunthersdorf, car il n'y a point de village de ce nom dans ces contrêes.

† Nouvelles officielles des armées combinées, données par le Moniteur du 15. Mai 1813.

breuse, étoit placè à Zeitz, pour observer la route de Weissenfels.

L'armée combinée*, comme nous avons deja dit, débouchoit et passoit l'Elster aux ponts de Zwenkau, Pêgau et Zeitz. L'Empereur Napoléon ayant l'esperance de le prévenir dans son mouvement, et pensant qu'il ne pourroit attaquer que le 3, ordonna au général Lauriston, dont le corps formoit l'extrémité de la gauche, de se porter sur Leipzig, afin de déconcerter les projets de l'ennemi et de placer l'armée Françoise, pour la journée du 3, dans une position toute différente de celle où les ennemis avoient compté le trouver et où elle étoit effectivement le 2, et de porter ainsi de la confusion et du désordre dans leuts colonnes.

A 9 heures du matin, S. M. ayant entendu une canonnade du côté de Leipzig, s'y porta au galop. L'ennemi défendoit le petit village de Lindenau et les ponts en avant de Leipzig. S. M. n'attendoit que le moment où ces dernières positions seroient enlevées, pour mettre en mouvement toute son armée dans cette direction, la faire pivoter sur Leipzig, passer sur la droite de l'Elster, et prendre l'ennemi à revers : mais

* Voy. le Moniteur d. 9. Mai 1813.

à 10 heures, l'armée ennemi déboucha vers Kaya sur plusieurs colonnes d'une noire profondeur; l'horizon en étoit obscurci. L'ennemi prèsentoit des forces qui paroissoient immenses: l'Empereur fit sur-le-champ ses dispositions. Le Vice-roi reçut l'ordre de se porter sur la gauche du prince de la Moskwa, mais il lui falloit trois heures pour exécuter ce mouvement. Le prince de la Moskwa prit les armes, et avec ses cinq divisions soutint le combat, qui au bout d'une demi-heure devint terrible. S. M. se porta elle-même à la tête de la garde derrière le centre de l'armée, soutenant la droite du prince de la Moskwa. Le duc de Raguse, avec ses trois divisions, occupoit l'extrême droite. Le général Bertrand eut ordre de déboucher sur les derrières de l'armée ennemie, au moment où la ligne se trouveroit le plus fortement engagée. La fortune se plut à couronner du plus brillant succès toutes ces dispositions. L'ennemi, qui paroissoit certain de la reussite de son entreprise, marchoit pour déborder notre droite et gagner le chemin de Weissenfels. Le général Compans, général de bataille du premier mérite, à la tête de la 1e division du duc de Raguse, l'arréta tout court. Les régimens de marine soutinrent plusieurs charges avec sang-froid, et couvrirent le champ de bataille de l'élite de la cavalerie ennemie. Mais les grands efforts d'infanterie, d'artillerie

et de cavalerie, étoient sur le centre. Quatre des cinq divisions du prince de la Moskwa étoient déjà engagées. Le village Kaya fut pris et repris plusieurs fois. Ce village étoit resté au pouvoir de l'ennemi : le comte de Lobau dirigea le général Ricard pour reprendre le village ; il fut repris.

La bataille embrassoit une ligne de deux lieues couvertes de feu, de fumée et de tourbillons de poussière. Le prince de la Moskwa, le général Souham, le général Girard, étoient par-tout, faissoient face à tout. Blessé de plusieurs balles, le général Girard voulut rester sur le champ de bataille. Il déclara vouloir mourir en commandant et dirigeant ses troupes, puisque le moment étoit arrivé pour tous les François qui avoient du cœur, de vaincre ou de mourir.

Cependant, on commençoit à appercevoir dans le lointain la poussière et les premiers feux du corps du général Bertrand. Au même moment le Vice-roi entroit en ligne sur la gauche, et le duc de Tarente attaquoit la réserve de l'ennemi, et abordoit au village où l'ennemi appuyoit sa droite. Dans ce moment, l'ennemi redoubla ses efforts sur le centre ; le village de Kaya fut emporté de nouveau ; notre centre fléchit ; quelques bataillons se débanderent ; mais cette

valeureuse jeunesse, à la vue de l'Empereur, se rallia en criant vive l'Empereur! S. M. jugea que le moment de crise qui décide du gain ou de la perte des batailles étoit arrivé: il n'y avoit plus un moment à perdre. L'Empereur ordonna au duc de Trévise de se porter avec seize bataillons de la jeune garde au village de Kaia, de donner tête baissée, de culbuter l'ennemi, de reprendre le village, et de faire main-basse sur tout ce qui s'y trouvoit. Au même moment, S. M. ordonna à son aide-de-champ le général Drouot, officier d'artillerie de la plus grande distinction, de réunir une batterie de 80 pieces, et de la placer en avant de la vieille garde, qui fût disposée en échelons comme quatre redoutes, pour soutenir le centre, toute notre cavalerie rangée en bataille derrière. Les généraux Dulauloy, Drouot et Devaux partirent au galop avec leurs 80 bouches à feu placées en un même groupe. Le feu devint épouvantable. L'ennemi fléchit de tous côtés. Le duc de Trévise emporta sans coup férir le village de Kaia, culbuta l'ennemi, et continua à se porter en avant en battant la charge.

Le gènèral Witgenstein mit en ligne plusieurs réserves et fit exécuter plusieurs charges par la cavalerie, mais infructueusement L'Empereur fit encore entrer en ligne la division Bonnet du

6. corps, et le général Bertrand eut aussi ordre de prendre sa direction sur Kaya, et de cette manière l'avantage resta du côté des François. Cependant les Russes, mais surtout les Prussiens, se battoient encore en désespérés et la nuit seule mit fin au combat, après lequel l'armée combinée se retrouva dans la position qu'elle avoit pris d'abord.

Pendant ce tems-là le général Lauriston, dont le corps n'avoit pris aucune part a là bataille, avoit culbuté le corps Russe près de Lindenau, occupé Leipzig à 3 heures de l'après midi, et poussé une partie de son corps sur la rive droite de la Pleisse, sur les derrières de l'armée ennemie. Selon des nouvelles particulières de Zeitz, le corps du général Russe Miloradowitch ne doit s'être porté ce jour là en avant qu'avec beaucoup de lenteur et être arrivé à 8 heures du soir dans les environs de Molsen. On ne peut comprendre pourquoi ce corps, qui avoit avec lui une nombreuse artillerie, n'ait pas eu ordre de se porter aussi vîte que possible sur les lieux du combat. Il n'étoit guère plus éloigné du champ de bataille que le Vice-roi ne l'étoit de Mark-Ranstedt, et ce dernier arriva fort à propos.

La perte de l'armée françoise s'élève, d'après

les rapports françoise, à 10,000 hommes tués et blessés, et d'après les rapports Russes de 12 à 15,000. Le général Gourré, chef d'état major prince de la Moskwa a été tué. Les généraux de division Girard, Brenier, et les généraux de brigade Cheminau et Guillot ont été grièvement blessés.

La perte de l'armée alliée s'élève d'aprés les rapports Prussiens à 10,000 hommes, dont la plûpart ne sont que légèrement blessés ; à 8000 seulement d'aprés les rapports Russes, et à 25,000 selon les rapports François. On compte parmi les morts le prince de Hessen-Hombourg. Les généraux Prussiens de Blucher, de Scharnhorst et de Hunerbein ont été blessés, ainsi que le général Russe Kanovnitzin.

L'Empereur Alexandre et le roi de Prusse restèrent pendant la bataille sur une eminence derrière l'armée.

Comme nous avons l'intention de ne tracer qu'un tableau général de ce qui s'est passé, nous nous abstiendrons, comme de raison, de porter un jugement quelconque, d'ailleurs les faits parlent suffisamment.

L'armée combinée pouvoit se monter à

150,000 hommes, et l'armée Françoise à 100,000 tout au plus, puisque le 4. corps sous les ordres du général Lauriston, le 2. sous les ordres du duc de Bellune, le 12. commandé par le duc de Reggio, et deux divisions sous les ordres du général Bertrand n'ont pris aucune part à la bataille. Au reste les Russes prétendent que 50,000 hommes n'ont pas été non plus engagées dans le combat.

Les villages Kaya, Starrsiedel, Rahna, Klein et Gross-Gorschen étoient en flammes.

L'armée alliée profita de la nuit pour se retirer sur Borna par Pégau. L'Empereur Alexandre et le roi de Prusse passèrent à 9 heures du soir à Pégau, ils couchèrent à Lobestedt, et arrivèrent le 3. à 10 heures du matin à Borna, dont ils repartirent cependant une demi-heure après.

L'Empereur Napoléon, à la pointe du jour du 3., parcouroit déjà le champ de bataille. A 10 heures il mit l'armée en marche pour suivre l'ennemi. Le quartier-général fut porté à Pégau dans la soirée du même jour. Le vice-roi se porta en avant de Pégau sur la route de Borna et établit son quartier-général au village de Wittstauden. Le général Lauriston partit

de Leipzig, et se porta par Mark-Ranstedt à Zwenkau. Le duc de Raguse passa l'Elster au village de Litzkowitz, et le général Bertrand l'avoit passé au village de Predel. Le corps du prince de la Moskwa, qui avoit été le plus exposé dans le journée du 2, resta sur le champ de bataille. Le duc de Reggio eut ordre de se porter avec le 12. corps sur Zeitz L'armée des alliés continua sa retraite, sans qu'il y eût ce jour là quelque chose d'importance.

L'armée Françoise continua le 4. sa marche sans livrer de combat. Le quartier-général de l'Empereur fut transféré à Borna, celui du prince Vice-roi entre Borna et Colditz; celui du général comte Bertrand à Frohbourg; celui du général Lauriston à Molbus. Le prince de la Moskwa entra à Leipzig, et le duc de Reggio à Zeitz.

Le Vice-roi arriva le 5. à 9 heures du matin avec le 11. corps devant Colditz, occupé par un corps Prussien d'environ 20,000 hommes. Le pont sur la Mulde avoit été détruit, et des colonnes d'infanterie et de cavalerie en défendoient le passage avec une nombreuse artillerie. Le Vice-roi rendit avec une division à un gué qui étoit à gauche, passa la rivière,

gagna le village Komischau, où il fit mettre en batterie 20 pièces de canon. Les Prussiens évacuèrent alors la ville, et furent forcés de faire leur retraite au milieu du feu à mitraille de ces 20 pièces. Le Vice-roi les poursuivit vivement. Ils se dirigèrent en partie sur Leisnig, et en partie sur Harta. A environ une lieue de ce dernier endroit, le corps Russe du général Miloradowitsch avoit pris position au village de Gersdorf. Les troupes Prussiennes dépassèrent ce corps contre lequel l'attaque fut alors dirigée. Le Vice-roi ordonna au duc de Tarente d'attaquer sur trois colonnes et de culbuter l'ennemi hors de sa position. L'attaque fut très-vive; les François fondirent sur l'ennemi et le firent ployer jusqu'à Harta. Leur perte d'aprés leur rapport est de 600 hommes, et celle des alliés de 2000. Le Vice-roi fit occuper Harta par le corps du duc de Tarente et il y établit son quartier-général. Le même jour l'Empereur transféra son quartier-général à Colditz. Le corps du duc de Raguse étoit derrière Colditz; celui du général Bertrand à Rochlitz; le général Lauriston s'étoit porté sur Wurzen, et s'avançoit sur Meissen par la route de Leipsick. Le duc de Reggio étoit entré avec son corps à Altenbourg. Le prince de la Moskwa, qui

occupoit encore Leipzig avec le 3. corps, venoit de recevoir l'ordre de se mettre en marche sur Torgau, pour en faire lever le blocus, y prendre position, et dégager Wittemberg.

Le 6. mai, l'armée Françoise se remit en marche. Le vice-roi ayant avec lui le 11. corps rencontra à Waldheim, l'ennemi, qui avoit brulé le pont sur le Zschopa, et vouloit en défendre le passage, ce qui arrêta ce corps pendant quelques heures. L'arrière-garde de l'ennemi se replia cependant sur Etzdorf, où les Russes avoient pris une belle position et paroissoient disposés à vouloir s'y maintenir. Le Vice-roi fit déborder le village à droite et à gauche, et il s'engagea une vive canonnade et un feu très-vif de mousqueterie. La position protegée par des ravins, étoit avantageuse, cependant le Vice-roi fit marcher droit à l'ennemi et la position fut emportée. Le Vice-roi occupa le village Etzdorf et y établit son quartier-général. Celui de l'Empereur étoit le 6. à Waldheim; le général Lauriston ètoit à Oschatz le général Bertrand à Mittweyda, et le duc de Reggio à Penig. Le prince de la Moskwa étoit en marche avec le 3e corps sur Torgau.

Le 7 mai le Vice-roi rencontra l'ennemi entre Nossen et Wilsdruff. C'étoit le corps du général Miloradowitch, qui faisoit l'arrière-garde et qui étoit destiné à couvrir le passage de l'Elbe, passage qui devoit s'opérer à Dresde et à Meissen. Les Russes étoient placés derrière un torrent dans une position assez avantageuse; après un engagement assez vif, ils en furent cependant dépostés et ils furent leur retraite sur Dresde. L'Empereur établit ce jour-là son quartier-général à Nossen; le corps du général Lauriston se porta sur Meissen, le 4e, 6e, 11e et 12e se dirigérent sur Dresde.

Les troupes alliées qui battoient en retraite entrèrent à Dresde le 5. mai, et l'Empereur Alexandre et le Roi de Prusse y étoient arrivés dès le 4. Le Roi de Prusse alla le 7. de grand matin reconnoitre en personne les colonnes qui débouchoient près de Meissen, et puis il retourna au quartier général à Dresde. Le passage de troupes Russes dura sans interruption jusqu'au 8 au matin, et le Roi de Prusse avòit encore ce même matin son logement dans la Neustadt, ayant près de lui un détachement de sa garde, et il partit presque en même tems que

l'Empereur Alexandre. Le passage s'effectua en partie sur le grand pont sur l'Elbe et en partie sur un pont de bateaux construit à une demi-lieue de là en remontant l'Elbe, protégé par un tête de pont. Lorsque les dernières troupes eurent passé le pont de Dresde, la partie qui avoit été reconstruite en bois, fut incendiée et détruite.

Les premières troupes Françoises pénétrèrent dans cette ville à midi; peu après y entra le Vice-roi avec une partie du 11. corps, et dans l'après midi l'Empereur Napoléon y fit son entrée avec un cortége des mieux choisis. Le pont de bateaux jeté au-dessus de Dresde fut défendu quelques instants par les Russes, qui l'avoient couronné d'une tête de pont, doù ils tirèrent quelques coups de canon; mais ils l'abandonnèrent bientôt et mirent le feu au pont, qui, ayant toutes ses parties fortement liées descendit tout enflammé jusqu'au grand pont de l'Elbe, s'y accrocha aux piliers, et devint la proie des flammes entre les deux villes. Cependant le Neustadt étoit encore entre les mains des Russes, leurs tirailleurs ne tardèrent pas à faire feu jusqu'à la nuit sur les places du château et de l'église catholique. L'Empereur Napoléon, avant d'entrer dans le palais qui lui étoit destiné, fit une reconnoisance à cheval vers le

village Priesnitz, situé au dessous de Dresde, donna ses ordres pour que le lendemain on y jétât un pont. L'Empereur revint à 7 heures du soir et la garde y entra à 8. Le général Lauriston étoit arrivé le même jour à Meissen.

Le 9. à 3 heures du matin l'Empereur monta sur la terrasse de Bruhl, y fit placer 20 piéces de canon en batterie, pour écarter les ennemis de la rive opposée. En même tems 300 voltigeurs furent jetés sur la rive droite sous la protection des canons. A dix heures du matin les Russes s'avancèrent pour reposser ces tirailleurs; ils placèrent douze pièces en batterie, s'imaginant qu'ils suffiroient pour faire taîre les canons François. Il s'engagea une vive canonnade, plusieurs pièces Russes furent démontées; 3 bataillons, qu'ils avoient fait avancer en tirailleurs furent écrasés sous la mitraille Françoise, et repoussés. Pendant ce tems-là on avoit commencé la construction d'un pont à Priesnitz sous les ordres du colonel Lassalle, directeur des équipages de pont; pour protéger les travaux, les généraux Dulayloy et Deveaux placèrent 18 pièces de canon sur la gauche du village, et le général Drouot 16 sur la droite. L'ennemi fit avancer 40 pièces de canon, et l'Empereur en fit mettre jusqu'a 80 en batterie. Après avoir eu 12 à 15 pièces démontées, et 15 à 1800

hommes tués ou blessés, les Russes s'éloignèrent à 3 heures après midi. Les 4e, 6e et 11e corps arrivèrent le même jour à Dresde et bivouaquèrent près de la ville sur les hauteurs.

Le 10. l'Empereur Napoléon fit passer dans la ville neuve la division Charpentier sur le pont de Dresde, au rétablissement duquel on avoit travaillé avec beaucoup d'activité d'après le projet donné par l'Empereur lui même. Deux bataillons effectuèrent leur passage à 8 heures du matin. Les grandes échelles d'escalade et à feu de la ville furent appuyées contre les débris des piliers du grand pont; les sappeurs aidérent à déblayer les amas de bois et les décombres, qui donnoient encore plus de consistance à la digue, qui s'étoit formée entre les piliers, et c'est ainsi que les troupes descendirent d'un côté et montèrent de l'autre. Les troupes Françoises passèrent aussi l'Elbe le 10. sur le pont jeté à Priesnitz, sans éprouver une grande resistance.

Le Vice-roi avec le 11e corps, le général Bertrand avec le 4e, le duc de Raguse avec le 6e, et le général Latour Maubourg avec un corps de cavalerie, passèrent enfin l'Elbe le 11. La garde resta à Dresde, où entra le duc de Reggio avec le 12e corps. Le même jour le prince de

la Moskwa entra à Torgau et il prit position sur la rive droite. Le général Lauriston y arriva aussi à trois heures après midi avec le 5e corps. Le duc de Bellune et le général Sébastiani eurent ordre de se porter, le premier avec le 2e corps, le second avec un corps de cavalerie, qui jusqu'à présent n'avoit point opéré avec le grande armée, sur Wittemberg, où ils arrivérent le 13. Le général Reynier se rendit pareillement à Torgau pour y prendre le commandement des Saxons, qui forment le 7e corps de la grande armée.

L'armée Françoise qui n'avoit engagé dans la bataille du 2. et dans les divers combats qui se livrèrent jusqu'au 11e, que les 3e, 6e et 11e corps, renforcée maintenant par les 2e, 5e, 7e et 12e corps, dont aucun n'avoit été encore en ligne, excepté le 5e à Leipzig, ainsi que la vieille garde, passa l'Elbe, pour pousuivre l'armée des alliés, qui se retiroit à marches forcées vers la Lusace supérieure, dans l'intention d'occuper un camp retranché à Bautzen. On s'attend aussi sous peu à des grands événements.

Pendant que l'Empereur Napoléon forçoit avec son armée victorieuse le passage du Haut-Elbe, ses dispositions s'exécutoient pour mettre

un terme aux progrès des Russes sous les ordres des généraux Tchernichef, Tettenborne et Dörnberg, qui, ayant passé le Bas-Elbe, avec leurs corps, s'étoient portés jusqu'à Luneburg, Ueltzen, et avoient même pénétré jusqu'à Celle. Le maréchal prince d'Eckmuhl (Davoust) prit le commandement du corps, qui s'étoit formé sur le Weser sous les ordres du général comte Vandamme. Ce corps, fort de 5 divisions, se porta alors avec rapidité sur l'Elbe, et toutes les troupes Russes, qui se trouvoient sur la rive gauche du fleuve, se retirèrent sur la rive droite. Le corps Françoise prit position sur la rive gauche, vis-à-vis de Hambourg, (le quartier-général à Harbourg) pour diriger de là les opérations ultérieures pour le passage de l'Elbe. Nous en donnerons les détails dans la 2e livraison de ce récit.

APPENDIX (B.)

Secret Articles of the Treaty of Alliance between France and Austria, 14th March, 1812.

Art. 1. Austria shall not be bound to furnish the succours stipulated by the 4th article of the present treaty*, in the wars which France maintains either against England, or on the other side of the Pyrennees.

2. If that war should break out between France and Russia, Austria shall furnish said succours, as stipulated by the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of this day. The regiments which are to form the same shall from this present time be put in march, and cantoned in such a manner that in less than fifteen days, to be dated from the 1st May, they may be united near Lemberg. The said corps of troops shall be provided with a double store of artillery and ammunition, and likewise with the carriages requisite for the transporting provisions necessary for twenty days.

* For the Treaty, vide page 13 Vol. I.

3. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, on his part, shall make every necessary disposition for acting against Russia, at the same time, and with all his disposable force.

4. The corps of troops furnished by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be formed into three divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, commanded by an Austrian General, to be chosen by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. They shall act on the line which shall be prescribed for them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and according to his immediate orders. They shall not at any time be divided, but shall always form a separate and distinct corps. They shall be furnished with their subsistence in an enemy's country, according to the same mode which shall be established for the French corps d'armée, without making any alteration in the regime and usages in detail, established by the military regulations of Austria for feeding the troops. Such trophies and booty as they shall take from the enemy, shall belong to them.

5. In the event that by consequence of war between France and Russia, the Kingdom of Poland should be re-established, his Majesty the Emperor of the French especially guarantees, as

he does from the present time guarantee the possession of Gallicia to Austria.

6. In the event of its proving convenient to the Emperor of Austria to cede a part of Gallicia for the purpose of its being reunited to the Kingdom of Poland, in exchange for the Illyrian provinces, his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages from this present to consent to such an exchange. The part of Gallicia to be ceded shall be determined according to the combined basis of the population, extent, and revenue, in such manner that the two objects of exchange shall not be regulated solely by the extent of territory, but by its real value.

7. In case of an unhappy issue to the war, his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages to procure for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria such indemnities and aggrandisements in territory, which shall only compensate for the sacrifices and expences of his said Majesty, incurred by his co-operation in the war, but shall be a monument of the close and durable union which exists between the two Sovereigns.

8. If through hatred of the ties and engagements contracted by Austria with France, Austria should be menaced by Russia, his Majesty

the Emperor of the French will consider such attack as being directed against himself, and will immediately commence hostilities.

9. The Ottoman Porte shall be invited to accede to the treaty of alliance of this day.

10. The above articles shall remain secret between the two powers.

11. They shall have the same force as if they were inserted in the treaty of alliance, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at the same place and at the same time with those of the said treaty.

Done and signed at Paris on the 4th March, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from M. the Prince of Schwartzenburg to M. the Count de Niepperg, Austrian Minister at Stockholm.

Paris, March 14, 1812.

I profit, M. Duke of Bassano, of an opportunity which offers itself of informing you, before

that you can have received intelligence of it, by our Minister, that the ties of friendship and relationship existing between our Court and that of France, are this day going to be strengthened by a knot which ought to be a natural consequence of it, for establishing, in a solemn manner, the relations of intimacy and confidence between the two empires.

The great political event furthermore requires greater interest by taking place at the moment when a war is ready to burst out in the North. Our august Master having determined in his wisdom, and being true to his system to act in the most perfect concert with France, after having, in vain, exhausted every measure tending to the preservation of peace on the Continent with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, now finds himself on the point of taking an active part in a cause which has at length become his own.

In a state of things, when that every means should be directed towards one common end, you cannot more essentially serve the interests of our august Master, than by employing the credit which I know you enjoy with the government to which you are accredited, to attach it to a cause to which a recent and painful remembrance, as likewise the favourable perspective of

effacing it for ever, by the re-occupation of so essential a part of the monarchy as Finland, must give a national character entirely particular to Sweden.

As it is possible that this letter may find you on the Continent, where I suppose you had the intention of proceeding, I cannot avoid recommending to you not to give up the possession of my letter itself, under *whatever circumstances* it possibly may be, but to act with all your knowledge of business, in the sense of the invitation which it contains; for to an enlightened military person such as yourself, M. le Count, I would not undertake to enumerate the important advantages which might result in favour of the allied armies, from a diversion in the extremity of the North, conducted by an able and experienced General.

BULLETINS

ISSUED BY

BUONAPARTE DURING THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN OF 1812.



FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Gumbinnen, June 20, 1812.

TOWARDS the end of 1810, Russia altered her political system—the English spirit regained its influence—the Ukase respecting commerce was its first act.

In February, 1811, five divisions of the Russian army quitted the Danube by forced marches, and proceeded to Poland. By this movement Russia sacrificed Wallachia and Moldavia.

When the Russian armies were united and formed, a Protest against France appeared, which was transmitted to every Cabinet. Russia by that announced, that she felt no wish even

to save appearances. All means of conciliation were employed on the part of France—all were ineffectual.

Towards the close of 1811, six months after it was manifest in France that all this could end only in war, preparations were made for it. The garrison of Dantzig was increased to 20,000 men. Stores of every description, cannons, muskets, powder, ammunition, pontoons, were conveyed to that place; considerable sums of money were placed at the disposal of the department of engineers for the augmentation of its fortifications.

The army was placed on the war establishment. The cavalry, the train of artillery, and the military baggage train, were completed.

In March, 1812, a treaty of alliance was concluded with Austria; the preceding month a treaty had been concluded with Prussia.

In April the first corps of the Grand Army marched for the Oder, the second corps to the Elbe, the third corps to the Lower Oder, the fourth corps set out from Verona, crossed the Tyrol, and proceeded to Silesia. The Guards left Paris.

On the 22d of April, the Emperor of Russia took the command of his army, quitted St. Petersburg, and moved his head-quarters to Wilna.

In the commencement of May, the first corps arrived on the Vistula, at Elbing, and Marienburg; the second corps at Marienwerder, the third corps at Thorn, the fourth and sixth corps at Plock, the fifth corps assembled at Warsaw, the eighth corps on the right of Warsaw, and the seventh corps at Pulawy.

The Emperor set out from St. Cloud on the 9th of May; crossed the Rhine on the 13th, the Elbe on the 29th, and the Vistula on the 16th of June.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilhowiski, June 22, 1812.

All means of effecting an understanding between the two empires became impossible. The spirit which reigned in the Russian Cabinet hurried it on to war.

General Narbonne, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, was dispatched to Wilna, and could remain there only a few days. By that was gained the proof, that the demand, equally arrogant and extraordinary, which had been made by Prince Kurakin, and in which he declared, that he would not enter into any explanation before France had evacuated the territory of her own allies in order to leave them at the mercy of Russia, was the *sine qua non* of that Cabinet, and it made that a matter of boast to Foreign Powers.

The first corps advanced to the Pregel. The Prince of Eckmuhl had his head-quarters, on the 11th of June, at Koningsberg.

The Marshal Duke of Reggio, commanding the second corps, had his head-quarters at Wehlaw; the Marshal Duke of Elchingen, commanding the third corps, at Soldass; the Prince Viceroy, at Rastenburg; the King of Westphalia, at Warsaw; the Prince Poniatowski, at Polòtzk. The Emperor moved his head-quarters, on the 12th, to Koningsberg, on the Pregel; on the 17th to Intersburg; on the 19th to Gumbinnen.

A slight hope of accommodation still remained.

The Emperor had given orders to Count Lauriston to wait on the Emperor Alexander, or on his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to ascertain whether there might not yet be some means of obtaining a reconsideration of the demand of Prince Kurakin, and of reconciling the honour of France, and the interest of her allies, with the opening a negociation.

The same spirit which had previously swayed the Russian Cabinet upon various pretexts, prevented Count Lauriston from accomplishing his mission; and it appeared, for the first time, that an ambassador, under circumstances of so much importance, was unable to obtain an interview, either with the Sovereign or his Minister. The Secretary of Legation, Prevost, brought this intelligence to Gumbinnen; and the Emperor issued orders to march, for the purpose of passing the Niemen. "The conquered," observed he, "assume the tone of conquerors: fate drags them on; let their destinies be fulfilled." His Majesty caused the following proclamation to be inserted in the Orders of the Army:

"Soldiers!—The second war of Poland has commenced. The first was brought to a close at Friedland and Tilsit. At Tilsit, Russia swore eternal alliance with France, and war with

England. She now violates her oaths. She refuses to give any explanation of her strange conduct, until the Eagles of France shall have repassed the Rhine, leaving, by such a movement, our allies at her mercy. Russia is dragged along by a fatality! Her destinies must be accomplished. Should she, then, consider us degenerate? Are we no longer to be looked upon as the soldiers of Austerlitz? She offers us the alternative of dishonour or war. The choice cannot admit of hesitation. Let us then march forward. Let us pass the Niemen. Let us carry the war into her territory. The second war of Poland will be as glorious to the French arms as the first: but the peace which we shall conclude will be its own guarantee, and will put an end to that proud and haughty influence which Russia has for fifty years exercised in the affairs of Europe.

"At our head-quarters at Wilhowiski, June 22, 1812."

THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Kowna, June 26, 1812.

On the 23d of June, the King of Naples, who commands the cavalry, transferred his head-quarters to within two leagues of the Niemen, upon its left bank. This Prince has under his immediate orders the corps of cavalry, commanded by Generals Counts Nansouty and Montbrun; the one, composed of the divisions under the command of Generals Counts Bruyeres, St. Germain, and Valence; the other, consisting of the divisions under the orders of General Baron Wattier, and Generals Counts Sebastiani and Defrance.

The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the first corps, moved his head-quarters to the skirts of the great forest of Pilwisky.

The second corps, and the Imperial Guards, followed the line of march of the first corps.

The third corps took the direction of Marienpol; the Viceroy, with the fourth and sixth

corps, which remaind in the rear, marched upon Kalwarry.

The King of Westphalia proceeded to Novogorod, with the fifth, seventh, and eighth corps.

The first Austrian corps, commanded by the Prince of Schwartzenburg, quitted Lemberg and made a movement on its left, and drew near to Lublin.

The pontoon train, under the orders of General Eble, arrived on the 23d, within two leagues of the Niemen.

On the 23d, at two in the morning, the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts near Kowna, took a Polish cloak and cap from one of the light cavalry, and inspected the banks of the Niemen, accompanied by General Haxo, of the engineers, alone.

At eight in the evening, the army was again in motion. At ten, Count Morand, General of Division, passed over three companies of voltigeurs, and at the same time three bridges were thrown across the Niemen. At eleven, three columns debouched over the three bridges. At

a quarter past one, day began to appear. At noon, General Baron Pajol drove before him a cloud of Cossacks, and took possession of Kowna, with a single battalion.

On the 24th, the Emperor proceeded to Kowna.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl pushed forward his head-quarters to Roumchicki, and the King of Naples to Eketanoui.

During the whole of the 24th and 25th, the army was defiling by the bridges. In the evening of the 24th, the Emperor caused a new bridge to be thrown over the Vilia opposite Kowna, and directed Marshal the Duke of Reggio to pass it with the second corps. The Polish light-horse of the Guards crossed the river by swimming. Two men were drowning, when they were picked up by two swimmers of the 26th light infantry. Colonel Gueheneue having imprudently exposed himself to afford them assistance, had nearly fallen a sacrifice himself: a swimmer of his regiment saved him.

On the 25th, the Duke of Elchingen pushed

on to Kormelon: the King of Naples advanced to Jigmoroui. The enemy's light troops were driven in, and pursued on every side.

On the 26th, Marshal the Duke of Elchingen arrived at Skoroule. The light divisions of cavalry covered the whole plain to within ten leagues of Wilna.

Marshal the Duke of Tarentum, who commands the 10th corps, composed in part of the Prussians, passed the Niemen on the 24th, at Tilsit, and moved upon Rossiena, in order to clear the right bank of that river, and to protect the navigation.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, commanding the ninth corps, and having under his orders the divisions Heudelet, Le-Grange, Durutte, and Partonneaux, occupies the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

The General of Division Count Rapp, Governor of Dantzic, has under his orders the division Daendels.

The General of Division, Count Hogendorp, is Governor of Koningsberg.

The Emperor of Russia is at Wilna with his guards, and one part of his army occupying Ronikontoni and Novtroki.

The Russian General Baggavout, commanding the second corps, and a part of the Russian army, having been cut off from Wilna, had no other means of safety than by proceeding towards the Dwina.

The Niemen is navigable for vessels of two or three hundred tons, as far as Kowna. The communications by water are also secured as far as Dantzic, and with the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe. An immense supply of brandy, flour, and biscuit, is passing from Dantzic and Koningsberg towards Kowna. The Vilia, which flows by Wilna, is navigable for very small boats from Kowna to Wilna. Wilna, the capital of Luthania, is also the chief town of all Polish Russia. The Emperor of Russia has been for several months in this city with a part of his Court. *The possession of this place will be the first fruit of victory.* Several Cossack officers, and officers charged with dispatches, have been captured by the light cavalry.

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilna, June 30, 1812.

On the 27th the Emperor arrived at the advanced posts at two in the afternoon, and put the army in motion for the purpose of approaching Wilna, and attacking the Russian army at day-break of the 28th, should it wish to defend Wilna, or retard its capture, in order to save the immense magazines which it had there. One Russian division occupied Troki, and another division was on the heights of Traka.

At day-break of the 28th, the King of Naples put himself in motion with the advanced-guard, and the light cavalry of General Count Bruyeres. The Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl supported him with his corps. The Russians every where retired. After exchanging some cannon-shot, they crossed the Vilia in great haste, burned the wooden bridge of Wilna, and set fire to immense magazines, valued at many millions of roubles: more than 150,000 quintals of flour, an immense supply of forage and of oats, and a great mass of articles of clothing were burned. A great quantity of arms, in which Russia is in general

deficient, and of warlike stores, was destroyed and thrown into the Vilia.

At mid-day the Emperor entered Wilna. At three o'clock the bridge over the Vilia was re-established. All the carpenters of the city repaired to it with zeal, and constructed a bridge, while the pontoneers at the same time constructed another.

The division Bruyeres followed the enemy by the left bank. In a slight affair with their rear, about eighty carriages were taken from the Russians. There were some men killed and wounded; among the latter is the Captain of Hussars, Segur. The Polish light-horse of the Guard made a charge on the right bank of the Vilia, put to rout, pursued, and made prisoners a considerable number of Cossacks.

On the 25th, the Duke of Reggio had crossed the Vilia, by a bridge thrown over near Kowna. On the 26th he marched upon Javou, and on the 27th on Chatoni. This movement obliged the Prince of Witgenstein, Commandant of the first corps of the Russian army, to evacuate all Samogitia, and the country lying between Kowna and the sea; and to retire upon Wilko-

mir, after obtaining a reinforcement of two regiments of the guards.

On the 28th a rencounter took place. The Marshal Duke of Reggio found the enemy drawn up opposite Develtovo. A cannonading commenced; the enemy was driven from one position to another; and passed the bridge with so much precipitation, that he could not set fire to it. He lost 300 prisoners, among whom are several officers, and about 100 killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to about 50 men.

The Duke of Reggio praises the brigade of light cavalry, commanded by General Baron Castex, and the 11th regiment of light infantry, composed entirely of Frenchmen from the departments beyond the Alps. The young Roman conscripts have shewn a great deal of intrepidity.

The enemy set fire to his grand magazine at Wilkomir. Up to the last moment the inhabitants were pillaging some barrels of flour; we succeeded in recovering a part.

On the 29th, the Duke of Elchingen threw a bridge over the Vilia opposite Souderva. Some

columns received a direction to march by the roads of Grodno and Volhynia, for the purpose of coming up with various Russian corps that were cut off and scattered.

Wilna is a city containing from 25 to 30,000 souls, with a great number of convents, fine public buildings, and inhabitants full of patriotism. Four or five hundred young men of the University, above eighteen, and belonging to the best families, have requested to form a regiment.

The enemy is retiring upon the Dwina. A great number of Officers of the Staff and of estafettes are daily falling into our hands. We are obtaining proofs of the exaggeration of all that Russia has published with regard to the immensity of her means. Only two battalions to each regiment are with the army: the third battalions, the statements of the situation of many of which have been found in the intercepted correspondence of the officers of the regimental depôts, do not in general amount to more than 120 or 200 men.

The Court set off from Wilna 24 hours after being apprised of our passage at Kowna. Samogitia, and Lithuania, are almost entirely libe-

rated. The *centralization* of Bragation towards the North, has very much weakened the troops which were to defend Vollhynia.

The King of Westphalia, with the corps of Prince Poniatowski, and the 7th and 8th corps, must have entered Grodno on the 29th.

Different columns have set out to fall upon the flanks of the corps of Bragation, which, on the 20th, received orders to proceed by forced marches from Proujany towards Wilna, and the head of which had already arrived within four days' march of the latter city; but events have forced it to retreat, and it is now pursued.

Hitherto the campaign has not been sanguinary; there have been only manœuvres: we have made in all 1000 prisoners. But the enemy has already lost the capital, and the greater part of the Polish provinces, which are in a state of insurrection. All the magazines of the first, second, and third lines, the result of two years care, and valued at more than 20 millions of rubles, are consumed by the flames, or fallen into our power. In fine, the head-quarters of the French army are in the place where the Court was for six weeks.

Amidst the great number of intercepted letters, the following* are remarkable: the one from the Intendant of the Russian army, who communicates, that Russia having already lost all her magazines of the 1st, the 2d, and 3d

* *Report of the Intendant General Laba to the Minister of War at Wilna.*

"I have this moment had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter, No. 279, dated the 12th (24th) of this month, by which you communicate to me the pleasure of his Imperial Majesty for the speedy establishment of magazines at Vitepsk, Ostroff, Veliki-Louki, and Pskoff. I have already dispatched for Vitepsk the courier Stephanoff, who brought me this order. I am about to take all the necessary measures for its complete execution, and shall have the honour to communicate to you what I shall have done to obey the pleasure of his Imperial Majesty, relative to the establishment of these magazines.

(Signed) "LABA, Intendant-General.

"No. 727. Drissa, 14 (26) June, 1812, one in the morning."

Report of the Military Governor of White Russia, to his Majesty, the Emperor, at Wilna.

"I have had the honour to receive, this day, the Ukase of your Imperial Majesty, dated the 12th (24th) inst. by which you have been pleased to declare in a state of war the provinces of White Russia, Vitepsk, and Mohiloff.

lines, is reduced to the situation of forming new ones in all haste; the other from Duke Alexander of Wirtemburg, which shews, that after a campaign of a few days, the provinces of the centre are already declared in a state of war.

In the present situation of things, had the Russian army believed that they had any chance of victory, the defence of Wilna would have been equivalent to a battle; and in all countries, but particularly in that where we now are, the preservation of a triple line of magazines should have determined a General to risk the chances of it.

Manœuvres, then, alone have placed in the power of the French army a considerable portion of the Polish provinces, the capital, and three lines of magazines. The magazines of Wilna were set on fire with so much precipitation, that we have been able to save a great many things.

"I have forthwith set about the execution of this order.

(Signed) "Duke ALEXANDER of WIRTEMBURG,

"Governor of White Russia

"No. 2197. Vitepsk, 15 (27) June, 1812."

FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilna, July 6, 1812.

The Russian army was posted and organized in the following manner, at the commencement of hostilities:—

The first corps, commanded by Prince Witgenstein, consisting of the 5th and 14th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 18,000 men, including artillery and sappers, had been a considerable time at Chawli. It had since occupied Rossiena; and was, on the 24th of June, at Reydanoui.

The second corps, commanded by General Baggavout, consisting of the 4th and 17th divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry, constituting the same force, occupied Kowna.

The third corps, commanded by General Schouvaloff, composed of the first division of grenadiers, one division of infantry, and a division of cavalry, amounting to 24,000 men, occupied Novtroky.

The fourth corps, commanded by General Tutchkoff, composed of the 11th and 23d divisions of infantry, and one division of cavalry,—in the whole 18,000 men, was stationed on the line from Novtroky to Lida.

The Imperial Guards were at Wilna.

The sixth corps, commanded by General Dochtoroff, consisting of two divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry, amounting to 18,000 men, had formed a part of the army of Prince Bragation. In the middle of June, this corps arrived at Lida from Volhynia, in order to reinforce the first army. It lay, at the end of June, between Lida and Grodno.

The fifth corps, composed of the second division of grenadiers, of the 12th, 18th, and 26th divisions of infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, was, on the 30th at Wilhowiski. Prince Bragation commanded this corps, which might probably amount to 40,000 men.

Lastly, the 9th and 15th divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry, commanded by General Markoff, was at the extremity of Volhynia.

The passage of the Vilia, which took place on the 25th of June, and the movement of the Duke of Reggio upon Janoff, and towards Chatoui, obliged the corps of Witgenstein to proceed towards Wilkomir and on its left; and the corps of Baggavout to make for Dinabourg by Mouchnicki and Gedroitse. These two corps were thus cut off from Wilna.

The third and fourth corps, and Russian Imperial Guards, retired from Wilna upon Nementshin, Swentziani, and Vidzoni. The King of Naples pressed them vigorously along the banks of the Vilia. The 10th regiment of Polish hussars, which was at the head of the column of the division of Count Sebastiani, came up near Lebowo, with a regiment of Cossacks of the party which covered the rear-guard, and charged at full gallop, killed nine, and made about a dozen prisoners. The Polish troops, which up to this moment have engaged in a charge, have shown rare resolution. They are animated by enthusiasm and passion.

On the 3d of July, the King of Naples marched upon Swantziany, and there overtook Baron de Tolly's rear-guard. He gave orders to General Montbrun to charge; but the Russians did not wait the attack, and retired with

such precipitation, that a squadron of Uhlans, which was returning from a reconnoissance on the side of Mihailetki, fell in with our outposts. It was charged by the 12th chasseurs, and the whole either taken or slain. Sixty men were taken with their horses. The Poles who are amongst these prisoners have applied to serve, and have been taken, full mounted, into the Polish troops.

On the 4th, at day-break, the King of Naples entered Swantziany, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen entered Maliatoni, and the Marshal Duke of Reggio, Avanta.

On the 30th of June, Marshal the Duke of Tarentum, arrived at Rossiena; he proceeded beyond that to Poneviez, Chawli, aud Tesch.

The immense magazines which the Russians had in Samogitia have been burned by themselves, which has occasioned an enormous loss, not only to their finances, but still more to the subsistence of the people.

The corps of Dochtoroff, however, viz. the 6th corps, was, till the 27th of June, without any orders, and had made no movement. On the 28th it assembled, and put itself in motion,

in order to proceed to the Dwina by marching on its flank. On the 30th, its advanced-guard entered Soleinicki. It was charged by the light cavalry of General Baron Borde Soult, and driven out of the village. Dochtoroff perceiving that he was anticipated, turned to the right, and made for Ochmiani. General Baron Pajol arrived at that place with his light cavalry, at the moment when Dochtoroff's van-guard entered it. General Pajol charged. The enemy was sabred and overthrown in the town; he lost 60 men killed, and 18 prisoners. General Pajol had five men killed, and some wounded. This charge was made by the 9th regiment of Polish lancers.

General Dochtoroff, seeing his route intercepted, fell back upon Olchanoni. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, with a division of infantry, the cuirassiers of the division of Count Valence, and the second regiment of light cavalry of the guard, moved upon Ochmiani, in order to support General Pajol.

The corps of Dochtoroff, thus cut off and driven towards the south, continued to prosecute the movement on the right by forced marches, with the sacrifice of its baggage, upon Smoroghoni, Danowcheff, and Robouilnicki, whence he made for the Dwina. This move-

ment had been foreseen. General Nansouty, with a division of cuirassiers, the division of light cavalry of Count Bruyeres, and Count Morand's division of infantry, advanced to Mihailetki, with a view to cut off this corps. He arrived on the 3d at Swin, at the time when it passed that place, and pushed it briskly. He took a large number of waggons, and obliged the enemy to abandon some hundreds of baggage carts.

The uncertainty, the anxiety, the marches and counter-marches which these troops had endured, the fatigues which they had undergone, must have made them suffer severely.

Torrents of rain fell during thirty-six hours, without intermission. The weather has suddenly changed from extreme heat to very severe cold. Several thousands of horses have perished by the effects of this sudden transition. Convoys of artillery have been stopped by the mud.

This terrible storm, which has fatigued both men and beasts, has unavoidably retarded our march; and the corps of Dochtoroff, which successively fell in with the columns of General Borde Soult, of General Pajol, and General Nansouty, has narrowly escaped destruction.

Prince Bragation, with the 5th corps stationed more in the rear, marches towards the Dwina. He set out, on the 30th of June, from Wolowiski to Minsk.

The King of Westphalia entered Grodno the same day. The division Dombrowski passed it first. The Hetman Platoff was still at Grodno with his Cossacks. When charged by the light cavalry of Prince Poniatowski, the Cossacks were dispersed in every direction. Twenty were killed, and sixty made prisoners. At Grodno were found materials for 100,000 rations of bread, and some remains of the magazine.

It had been foreseen, that Bragation would fall back upon the Dwina, by drawing as near as possible to Dinabourg; and the General of Division, Count Grouchy, had been sent to Bogdanoff. He was on the 3d at Trabmi. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, reinforced by two divisions, was on the 4th at Wichnew. If Prince Poniatowski had vigorously pressed the rear-guard of the corps of Bragation, that corps would have been endangered.

All the enemy's corps are in a state of the greatest uncertainty. The Hetman Platoff was still ignorant on the 30th of June, that Wilna

had been two days in the possession of the French. He took a direction towards that city, as far as Lida, at which place he changed his route, and moved towards the south.

The sun, during the whole of the 4th, re-established the roads. Every thing is now organising at Wilna. The suburbs have suffered by the vast crowds of people that rushed into them during the continuance of the tempest. There was a Russian apparatus there for 60,000 rations. Another has been established for an equal number of rations. Magazines are forming. The head of the convoys arrives at Kowna by the Niemen. Twenty thousand quintals of flour, and a million rations of biscuit, have just arrived here from Dantzic.

SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilna, July 11, 1812.

The King of Naples continues to follow the enemy's rear-guard. On the 5th, he met the enemy's cavalry in a position upon the Dziana. He caused it to be charged by the brigade of light cavalry commanded by General Baron Su-

bervie. The Prussian regiments, the Wirtemburgers and Poles, which form a part of this brigade, charged with the greatest intrepidity. They overturned a line of Russian dragoons and hussars, and took 200 prisoners, with their horses. When they arrived on the other side of the Dziana, they broke down the bridges, and shewed a disposition to defend the passage of that river. General Count Montbrun then brought up his five batteries of light artillery, which, during several hours, carried destruction into the ranks of the enemy. The loss of the Russians has been considerable.

General Count Sebastiani arrived on the same day at Vidzoni, whence the Emperor of Russia had departed on the preceding evening.

Our advanced-guard is upon the Dwina.

General Count Nansouty was, on the 5th of July, at Postavoni. In order to pass the Dziana, he proceeded six miles farther on the right of the King of Naples. The General of Brigade Roussel, with the 9th regiment of Polish light cavalry, and the 2d regiment of Prussian hussars, passed the river, overthrew six Russian squadrons, sabred a great number, and took 45 prisoners, with several officers. General Nansouty praises the

conduct of General Roussel; and mentions with commendation, Lieutenant Borke, of the Prussian hussars, the sub-officer Kranse, and the hussar Lutze. His Majesty has granted the insignia of the Legion of Honour to General Roussel, and to the officers and sub-officers above-named.

General Nansouty took 130 Russian mounted hussars and dragoons prisoners.

On the 3d of July, the communication was opened between Grodno and Wilna, by Lida. The Hetman Platoff, with 6000 Cossacks, when driven out of Grodno, moved towards Lida, and found there the French posts. He descended to Ivie on the 5th.

General Count Grouchy occupied Witchnew, Traboni, and Soubolnicki. General Baron Pajol was at Perchia; General Baron Borde Soult was at Blakchtoni: Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl was in advance of Bobrowitski, pushing heads of columns in every direction.

Platoff retreated precipitately, on the 6th, to Nikolaew.

Prince Bragation, having set out in the begin-

ning of July from Wilhowiski on his route for Wilna, was intercepted in his march. He turned back with a view to reach Minsk: anticipated there by the Prince of Eckmuhl, he altered his direction, gave up his intention of proceeding towards the Dwina, and moved towards the Boristhenes, by Bobruisk, across the marshes of the Berezina.

Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl entered Minsk on the 8th. He found there considerable magazines of flour, hay, clothing, &c. Bragation had already arrived at Novoi-Sworgiew: perceiving that he was anticipated, he sent orders to burn the magazines; but the Prince of Eckmuhl did not give time for effecting these orders.

The King of Westphalia was on the 9th at Novogrodek; General Regnier, at Konina: magazines, baggage-waggons, quantities of medicines, and straggling parties, fall into our hands every instant. The Russian divisions are straying in these counties without any previously arranged route, pursued on every side, losing their baggage, burning their magazines, destroying their artillery, and leaving their places without defence.

General Baron Colbert took, at Vileika, a magazine of 300 quintals of flour, an hundred thousand rations of bread, &c. He found also at Vileika a chest containing 200,000 francs, in copper money.

All these advantages have scarcely cost the French army a man. Since the opening of the campaign, there have been about thirty killed in all the corps, about 100 wounded, and ten prisoners; whilst we have already taken from 2000 to 2500 Russian prisoners.

The Prince of Schwartzenburg passed the Bug at Droghitschin, pursued the enemy in different directions, and made himself master of many baggage-carts. The Prince of Schwartzenburg praises the reception he has met with from the inhabitants, and the spirit of patriotism which animates these countries.

Thus, ten days after opening the campaign, our advanced posts are upon the Dwina. Almost the whole of Lithuania, containing four millions of inhabitants, has been conquered. The operations of the war commenced at the passage of the Vistula. The projects of the Emperor were from that time plainly unfolded, and he had no time to lose in carrying them into execution.

Thus, the army has been making forced marches from the period of passing that river, in order to advance by means of manœuvres upon the Dwina; for the distance between the Vistula and the Dwina is greater than that between the Dwina and Mosiere, or Petersburg.

The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves upon Dinabourg: they give out that it is their intention to wait for us, and to give us battle before we enter their ancient provinces, —after having abandoned Poland without a contest, as if they were constrained by justice, and wished to restore a country badly acquired, inasmuch as it was not gained by treaties, or by the right of conquest.

The heat continues to be very violent.

The people of Poland are in motion on all sides. The White Eagle is hoisted every where. Priests, nobles, peasants, women, all call for the independence of their nation. The peasants are extremely jealous of the happiness of the peasants of the Grand Duchy, who are free; for, whatever may be said to the contrary, liberty is considered by the Lithuanians as the greatest blessing. The peasants express themselves with a vivacity of elocution, which would not seem to

belong to the climates of the North; and all embrace with transport the hope that the result of the struggle will be the re-establishment of their liberty. The peasants of the Grand Duchy have gained by their liberty:—not that they are richer, but that the proprietors are obliged to be moderate, just, and humane; because, otherwise, the peasants would quit their lands in order to seek better proprietors. Thus the noble loses nothing; he is only obliged to be just, and the peasant gains much. It must be an agreeable gratification for the heart of the Emperor, to witness, in crossing the Grand Duchy, the transports of joy and gratitude which the blessing of liberty, granted to four millions of men, has excited.

Six regiments of infantry are just ordered to be raised by a new levy in Luthania; and four regiments of cavalry have been offered by the nobility.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Wilna, July 16, 1812.

His Majesty has erected upon the right bank of the Vilia an entrenched camp, surrounded by redoubts; and constructed a citadel upon the

mountain, on which was the ancient palace of Jagellons. Thus, two bridges upon piles are being constructed. Three bridges upon rafts are already established.

On the 8th, his Majesty reviewed a part of his guard, composed of Laborde's and Roguet's divisions, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Treviso, and the old guard under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Dantzic, in front of the intrenched camp. The fine appearance of these troops excited general admiration.

On the 4th, Marshal the Duke of Tarentum set out from his head-quarters in Rossien, the capital of Samogitia, one of the finest and most fertile provinces in Poland; the General of Brigade, Baron Ricard, with a part of the 7th division, to march upon Poniewicz; the Prussian General Kleist had been sent upon Chawli; and the Prussian Brigadier de Jeannerel, with another Prussian brigade, upon Tilch. These three Generals have arrived at their destinations. General Kleist was only able to reach a single Russian Hussar,—the enemy having hastily evacuated Chawli, after setting the magazines on fire.

General Ricard arrived early in the morning of the 6th at Poniewicz. He had the good for-

tune to save the magazines which were in it, and which contained 30,000 quintals of meal. He took 160 prisoners, among whom were four officers. This expedition does the greatest honour to the detachment of the Prussian Death Hussars, who were charged with the execution of it. His Majesty has bestowed the Legion of Honour on the Commandant of it, on Lieutenant de Reven, the sub-officers Werner and Pommeroit, and Brigadier Grahouski, who in this affair distinguished themselves.

The inhabitants of the province of Samogitia are distinguished for their patriotism; they were free, their country was rich, but their destinies changed with the fall of Poland. The better and finest parts of the country were given by Catherine to Souboff: the peasants, free as they were, were compelled to become slaves.

The flank movement made by the army upon Wilna having turned this fine province, it will be of the utmost utility to the army. Two thousand horses are on their march to repair the losses of the artillery. Considerable magazines have been preserved. The march of the army from Kowna upon Wilna, and from Wilna upon Dinabourg and Minsk, has obliged the enemy to abandon the banks of the Niemen, and rendered

that river free, by which numerous convoys arrive at Kowna.

We have at this moment more than 150,000 quintals of meal, 2,000,000 rations of biscuit, 600,000 quintals of rice, &c. The convoys succeed each other with rapidity; the Niemen is covered with boats.

The passage of the Niemen took place on the 24th, and the Emperor entered Wilna on the 28th. The 1st army of the west, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, is composed of nine divisions of infantry, and four of cavalry: driven from post to post, it now occupies the entrenched camp at Drissa, in which, the King of Naples, with the corps of Marshals the Dukes of Elchingen and Reggio, several divisions of the 1st corps, and the cavalry corps of Counts Nansouty and Montbrun, keep it. The 2d army, commanded by Prince Bragation, was on the 1st of July at Kobrin, where it had collected. The 9th and 13th divisions, under General Tormozoff, were still farther off. On the first intelligence of the passage of the Niemen, Bragation put himself in motion to march upon Wilna; he effected his junction with Platoff's Cossacks, who were opposite Grodno. Arrived upon the source of the Ivie, he learned that the road to

Wilna was shut against him: he discovered that the execution of the orders he had received would be rash, and cause his ruin,—Soubolnicki, Troboue, Witchnew, Volojinck, being occupied by General Grouchy, General Baron Pajol, and the Prince of Eckmuhl's corps; he therefore retrograded, and took the direction of Minsk: but, arrived mid-way towards that town, he learned that the Prince of Eckmuhl had entered it; he again retrograded: from Newig he marched upon Slousk, and from thence upon Bobruisk, from whence he will have no other resource than that of passing the Boristhenes. Thus the two armies are completely divided and separated; there being between them a distance of an hundred leagues. The prince of Eckmuhl has seized upon the strong place of Borrisoff, upon the Berezina: 60,000lb. of powder, 16 pieces of besieging artillery, and some hospitals, have fallen into his power. Considerable magazines were set on fire; a part was, however, saved.

On the 10th, General Latour Maubourg sent the division of light cavalry, commanded by General Rosnieki, in advance towards Mir. It met the enemy's rear-guard at a short distance from that town. A very brisk engagement took place. Notwithstanding the inferiority of the Polish division in number, it remained master

of the field. The General of Cossacks, Gregorioff, was killed, and 1500 Russians were killed and wounded. Our loss, at the utmost, was not more than 500. The Polish light cavalry fought with the greatest intrepidity, and its courage supplied the want of number. The same day we entered Mir.

On the 13th, the King of Westphalia had his head-quarters at Nisvy.

The Viceroy has arrived at Dockchilsoui.

The Bavarians, commanded by General Count Gouvion St. Cyr, were reviewed on the 14th, at Wilna, by the Emperor. Deroy's and Wrede's divisions are very fine. These troops have marched on Slouboku.

The Diet at Warsaw, being constituted into a general Confederation of Poland, has named Prince Adam Czartorinski for its President. This Prince, aged eighty years, has for fifty years been Marshal of the Diet of Poland. The first act of the Diet was to declare the kingdom of Poland re-established. A deputation from the Confederation was presented to his Majesty at Wilna, who submitted for his approbation and protection the Act of Confederation:—

Speech of the Count Palatine Wybieki, President of the Deputation, to the Emperor Napoleon.

" Sire,

" The Diet of the Duchy of Warsaw, reunited at the approach of your Majesty's puissant armies, has discerned at once, that they have rights to reclaim, and duties of the most elevated order to fulfil. By an unanimous voice it has constituted itself a general Confederation of Poland; it has declared Poland re-established in her rights, and all the usurpatory and arbitrary acts which would have destroyed her existence, to be annulled, and of no force.

" Sire,—Your Majesty labours for posterity and for history; as all Europe cannot misunderstand our rights, no more can we misconceive our duties. A nation, free and independent from the earliest ages,—we did not lose our territory and our independence, either by treaty or by conquest, but through perfidy and treason. Treason never could constitute a right. We have seen our last King dragged to Petersburg, and there perish,—and our nation torn into pieces, and parted amongst Princes against

whom she had not made war, and who had not conquered her.

"Our rights will, therefore, appear evident in the eyes of men, and in the eyes of God himself. We have a right to declare ourselves Poles, to re-establish the throne of the Jagellons and Sobieskis—to seize again on our national existence—to re-assemble our divided members—to arm ourselves for our native country; and to prove, in combating for her, that we are worthy descendants of our forefathers.

"Whatever constitutes our rights, constitutes likewise our duties. Thanks to your gracious Majesty, four millions of Poles are now free, and governed by the Polish laws: but the happiness which they enjoy has not, under the existing circumstances, suffocated the sentiments of duty exacted by their country, which are engraved on their hearts, and are commanded by heaven itself.

Our brethren, forming the greater part of the population of Poland, are still curbed under the oppression of the Russians. We dare to reclaim their rights, and to present a centre of re-union for the whole Polish family.

"Could your Majesty disavow or blame us, for having done what our duty, as Poles, exacted of us; and for having re-assumed our rights? Yes, Sire, the Polish country is proclaimed from this day: she exists in equity, but will she exist in fact? Duty and justice legitimate our resolution: but will the strength be on our side? And God,—has he not sufficiently punished Poland for her divisions,—will he perpetuate our misfortunes,—and shall the Poles, who have nourished the love of their country, descend into the grave, melancholy and without hope? No! you, Sire, have been raised up by Providence,— its strength is put into your Majesty's hands,—and the existence of our Duchy is due to the puissance of your arms!

"The Confederation has deputed us to wait on you, to submit its Act of Confederation to your supreme sanction, and to request your puissant protection for the kingdom of Poland.

"Say, Sire, 'The kingdom of Poland exists,' and that decree will to the world be equivalent to the reality!

"We are sixteen millions of Polanders, among whom there is not one whose blood, whose arm, whose fortune, is not devoted to your Majesty.

Every sacrifice will appear light to us, when it is to effect the restoration of our native country, from the Dwina to the Dniester, from the Boristhenes to the Oder. One single word from your Majesty will devote to you every arm, every effort, and every heart. This unprecedented war, which Russia,—notwithstanding the remembrance of Austerlitz, of Polotzk, of Eylau, of Friedland,—notwithstanding the oaths taken at Tilsit and at Erfurth,—has dared to declare, is, we doubt not, Sire, a decree of Providence, which, touched with the misfortunes of our nation, has resolved to put an end to them. This second Polish war is scarcely commenced, and already we bring our homage to your Majesty, in the capital of the Jagellons. Already are your Majesty's eagles on the Dwina; and the armies of Russia separated, divided, cut off, wander about, and seek in vain to re-unite and form themselves.

"The interest of your Majesty's empire requires the re-establishment of Poland; and, probably, the honour of France is equally interested in it. If the dismemberment of Poland was the sign of the declension of the French monarchy, may her re-establishment be a proof of the prosperity to which your Majesty has elevated France! Oppressed Poland has turned her eyes

for almost three centuries towards France, that great and generous nation. But fate has reserved this termination for the Head of the Fourth Dynasty—for Napoleon the Great, before whom the policy of three centuries were but a momentary object, and the space from South to North but a single movement.

"We present to your Majesty the Act of Confederation, which claims the revival and existence of Poland. We renew before you our oath, in the name of all oui brethren, to preserve the same solemn engagement to the very end; and with the concurrence of all our minds, of all our means, and, should it be needful, of all the blood which runs in our veins,—to carry on the enterprise which we shall not have formed in vain, if your Majesty will deign to support it."

To the Act of Confederation his Majesty replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Confederation of Poland,—

"I have heard with interest what you have related to me.

"Poles! I would have thought and acted like you: like you I would have voted in the assembly at Warsaw. Love of the country is the first duty of civilized man.

"In my situation I have many interests to conciliate, and many duties to perform. Had I reigned during the first, second, or third partition of Poland, I would have armed all my people to support you. As soon as victory enabled me to restore your ancient laws to your capital, and a part of your provinces, I did it,—without prolonging a war which would have continued to spill the blood of my subjects.

"I love your nation. For sixteen years I have seen your soldiers by my side, in the fields of Italy, as well as those of Spain.

"I applaud all you have done; I authorise the efforts you wish to make: I will do every thing that depends on me to second your resolutions.

"If your efforts are unanimous, you may conceive the hope of reducing your enemies to acknowledge your rights; but in these countries, so distant and extensive, it is entirely

upon the unanimity of the efforts of the population which covers them, that you must found your hopes of success.

"I have held to the same language since my first appearance in Poland: I must add here, that I have guaranteed to the Emperor of Austria the integrity of his dominions; and that I cannot sanction any manœuvre, or any movement, which may tend to disturb the peaceable possession of what remains to him of the Polish provinces. Let Lithuania, Samogitia, Vitepsk, Polotzk, Mohiloff, Volhynia, the Ukraine, Podolia, be animated with the same spirit which I have seen in Great Poland, and Providence will crown with success your holy cause: He will recompense that devotion to your country which has rendered you so interesting and acquired you so many claims to my esteem and protection, upon which you may depend under every circumstance."

EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Glaubokoe, July 23, 1812.

The corps of Prince Bragation is composed of four divisions of infantry, from 22 to 24,000

men strong; of Platoff's Cossacks, forming 6000 horse; and from 4 to 5000 cavalry. Two divisions of this corps (the 9th and 15th) wished to rejoin him by Pinsk; they were intercepted, and obliged to return by Volhynia.

On the 14th, General Latour Maubourg, who follows the rear-guard of Bragation, was at Romanoff. On the 16th, Prince Poniatowski had his head-quarters there.

In the affair of the 10th, which took place at Romanoff, General Roznieki, commanding the light cavalry of the 4th cavalry corps, lost 600 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners. We have no superior officers to regret. General Roznieki states, that the bodies of Count Pahlen, General of Division, and of the Russian Colonels Adronoff and Jesowayski, have been recognized in the field of battle.

The Prince of Schwartzenburg had his head-quarters on the 13th at Prazana. On the 11th and 12th he occupied the important position of Pinsk, with a detachment, which took some men and considerable magazines. Twelve Austrian Uhlans charged forty-six Cossacks, pursued them during several leagues, and took six of them. The Prince of Schwartzenburg marches on Minsk.

General Regnier returned, on the 19th, to Slonim, to guarantee the Duchy of Warsaw from an incursion, and to observe the two divisions of the enemy which had re-entered Volhynia.

On the 12th, General Baron Pajol, who was at Ighoumen, sent Captain Vandois with 50 cavalry to Khaloui. This detachment took there a part of 200 carriages, belonging to Bragation's corps, and made prisoners six officers, 200 cannoniers, 300 men attached to the train, and 800 fine artillery horses. Captain Vandois, finding himself fifteen leagues distant from the army, did not think it practicable to carry off this convoy, and burnt it. He has brought with him the horses and the prisoners.

On the 15th, the Prince of Eckmuhl, was at Ighoumen. General Pajol was at Jachitsie, having posts on Swislock. Bragation learning this, renounced the idea of marching to Bobruisk, and proceeded 15 leagues lower down, on the side of Moziere.

On the 17th, the Prince of Eckmuhl was at Gologнino.

On the 15th, General Grouchy was at Borri-

soff. A party which he sent on Star Lepel, took considerable magazines, and two companies of miners, of eight officers, and 200 men.

On the 18th, this General was at Kokanoff. On the same day, at two in the morning, General Baron Colbert entered Orcha, where he took possession of immense magazines of flour, oats, and clothing. He afterwards passed the Boristhenes, and proceeded in pursuit of a convoy of artillery.

Smolenzk is in alarm: every thing is removing to Moscow. An officer, sent by the Emperor Alexander to cause the evacuation of the magazines of Orcha, was quite astonished to find the place in the possession of the French. This officer was taken with his dispatches.

While Bragation was briskly pursued in his retreat, anticipated, separated, and removed from the main army,—that army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander, retreated on the Dwina. On the 14th, General Sebastiani, following the rear-gnard, cut down 500 Cossacks, and arrived at Drouia.

On the 13th, the Duke of Reggio advanced upon Dinabourg, burnt the fine barracks which the enemy had constructed there, took a plan

of the works, burnt some magazines, and took 150 prisoners. After this diversion on the right, he moved on Drouia.

On the 15th, the enemy, who was concentrated in his entrenched camp of Drissa, to the number of from 100 to 120,000 men, being informed that our light cavalry did not keep a strict watch, threw over a bridge, sent across 5000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, attacked General Sebastiani unexpectedly, drove him back one league, and caused him a loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among whom were a Captain and Sub-Lieutenant of the 11th Chasseurs. The General of Brigade, St. Genies, who was mortally wounded, remained in the power of the enemy.

On the 16th, the Marshal Duke of Treviso, with a part of the Foot Guards, and the Horse Guards, and the light Bavarian cavalry, arrived at Glaubokoe. The Viceroy arrived at Dockechistie on the 17th.

On the 18th, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Glaubokoe.

On the 20th, the Marshals Dukes of Istria

and Treviso were at Ouchatsch, the Viceroy at Kamen, and the King of Naples at Disna.

On the 18th, the Russian army evacuated their entrenched camp of Drissa, defended by twelve palisadoed redoubts, united by a covered way, and extending 3000 toises on the river. These works cost a year of labour—we have levelled them. The immense magazines they contained were either burnt or thrown into the water.

On the 19th, the Emperor Alexander was at Vitepsk.

On the same day, General Count Nansouty was opposite Polotzk.

On the 20th, the King of Naples passed the Dwina, and covered the right bank of the river with his cavalry. All the preparations the enemy had made to defend the passage of the Dwina, have been useless. The magazines he has been forming at a great expense for these three years past, have been entirely destroyed; the same has happened to his works, which, according to the reports of the people of the country, have cost the Russians in one year not less than 6000 men. One can hardly guess on

what ground they flattered themselves, that they would be attacked in the encampments they had entrenched.

General Count Grouchy has reconnoitred Babinovitch and Semno. On all sides we are marching upon the Oula: this river is joined by a canal to the Berezina, which runs into the Boristhenes. Thus we are masters of the communication from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

In his movements, the enemy has been obliged to destroy his baggage, and to throw his artillery and arms into the rivers. All the Poles of his army avail themselves of his precipitate retreat, to desert; and wait in the woods till the arrival of the French.

The number of Poles who have deserted the Russian army, may be calculated to amount at least to 20,000 men.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, is advancing upon the Vistula.

Marshal the Duke of Castiglione has set out for Berlin, to take the command of the 11th corps.

The country between the Oula and the Dwina is very beautiful, and in the highest state of cultivation. We often meet with beautiful country-seats, and extensive convents. In the town of Glubokoe alone there are two convents, which may contain each 1200 sick.

NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Bechenkoviski, July 25, 1812.

The Emperor, taking the road of Ouchatsch, established, on the 23d, his head-quarters at Kamen. The Viceroy occupied, on the 22d, with his advanced-guard, the bridge of Botscheiskovo. A *reconnoissance* of 200 horse, detached on Bechenkoviski, fell in with two squadrons of Russian hussars, and two of Cossacks—charged them, and took or killed a dozen men, of whom one was an officer. The Chef d'Escadron Lorenzi praises the conduct of Captains Rossi and Ferreri.

On the 23d, at six o'clock in the morning, the Viceroy arrived at Bechenkoviski. At ten

he passed the river, and threw a bridge over the Dwina. The enemy were inclined to dispute the passage; but his artillery was dismounted. Colonel Lacroix, Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy, had his thigh broken by a ball.

The Emperor arrived at Bechenkoviski on the 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The division of cavalry of General Count Bruyeres, and the division of General Count St. Germain, were sent on the route of Vitepsk. They reposed when they had performed half their march.

On the 20th, the Prince of Eckmuhl advanced upon Mohiloff. The garrison, which consisted of 2000 men, had the temerity to wish to defend it; but they were sabred by the light cavalry. On the 21st, 3000 Cossacks assailed the advanced posts of the Prince of Eckmuhl; they were the advanced-guard of Prince Bragation, arrived from Bobruisk. A battalion of the 85th arrested this cloud of light cavalry, and drove it back to a considerable distance. Bragation appears to have availed himself of the little activity with which he was pursued, to advance upon Bobruisk; and thence he returned against Mohiloff.

We occupy Mohiloff, Orcha, Disna, and

Polotzk. We are marching on Vitepsk, where, it appears, the Russian army is concentrated.

Herewith is a plan of the entrenched camp, and of the lines which the enemy had constructed before Drissa. It is a work which must have cost much time.

TENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Vitepsk, July 31, 1812.

The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine have quitted the army, and repaired to the capital. On the 17th, the Russian army left the entrenched camp of Drissa, and marched towards Polotzk and Vitepsk. The Russian army which was at Drissa consisted of five corps-d'armée, each of two divisions—and of four divisions of cavalry. One corps d'armée, that of Prince Witgenstein, remained for the purpose of covering St. Petersburg; the four other corps, having arrived on the 24th at Vitepsk, crossed to the left bank of the Dwina. The corps of Osterman, with a party of the cavalry of the Guards, put itself in motion at day-break of the 25th, and marched upon Ostrovno.

BATTLE OF OSTROVNO.

On the 25th of July, General Nansouty, with the divisions Bruyeres and St. Germain, and the 8th regiment of light infantry, encountered the enemy two leagues in advance of Ostrovno. The action commenced. Several charges of cavalry took place; all of them were in favour of the French. The light cavalry covered itself with glory. The King of Naples mentions the brigade of Piré, composed of the 8th Hussars, and 16th Chasseurs, as having distinguished itself. The Russian cavalry, of which a part belonged to the Guards, was overthrown. The batteries which were opened upon our cavalry, were carried. The Russian infantry, who advanced to support their artillery, were broken and sabred by our light cavalry.

On the 26th, the Viceroy marching with the division Delzon at the head of the columns, an obstinate action of the advanced-guard, of from 15 to 20,000 men took place a league beyond Ostrovno. The Russians were driven from their positions one after another. The woods were carried by the bayonet.

The King of Naples, and the Viceroy, mention with praise Generals Baron Delzon, Huard, and Roussel. The 8th light infantry, the 84th and 92d regiments of the line, and the 1st regiment of Croats, distinguished themselves.

General Roussell, a brave soldier, after being the whole day at the head of the battalions, was visiting the advanced posts at ten at night, when a sentinel took him for an enemy, fired upon him, and the ball shattered his skull. He ought to have died three hours sooner, on the field of battle, by the hands of the enemy.

On the 27th at day-break, the Viceroy made the division Broussier file off in advance. The 18th regiment of light infantry, and the brigade of light cavalry of the Baron de Piré, wheeled to the right. The division Broussier marched by the great road, and repaired a small bridge which the enemy had destroyed. At day-break, the enemy's rear-guard, consisting of 10,000 cavalry, was perceived drawn up *en echellon* on the plain; their right resting on the Dwina, and their left on a wood lined with infantry and artillery. General Count Broussier took post on an eminence with the 53d regiment, waiting till the whole of his division had passed the defile. Two companies of voltigeurs had marched in

advance, alone; they skirted the bank of the river, advancing towards that enormous mass of cavalry, which made a forward movement, and surrounded these two hundred men, who were thought to be lost, and who ought to have been so. It happened otherwise. They concentrated themselves with the greatest coolness, and remained during a whole hour hemmed in on all sides; having brought down more than 300 horsemen of the enemy, these two companies gave the French cavalry time to *debouche.*

The division Delzon defiled on the right. The King of Naples directed the wood and the enemy's batteries to be attacked. In less than an hour all the positions of the enemy were carried; and he was driven across the plain beyond a small river which enters the Dwina below Vitepsk. The army took a position on the banks of this river, at the distance of a league from the town.

The enemy displayed in the plain 15,000 cavalry, and 60,000 infantry. A battle was expected next day. The Russians boasted that they wished to give battle. The Emperor spent the remainder of the night in reconnoitring the field, and in making his dispositions for next

day: but at day-break the Russian army was retreating in all directions towards Smolenzk.

The Emperor was on an height very near the 200 voltigeurs, who alone on the plain had attacked the right of the enemy's cavalry. Struck by their fine conduct, he sent to inquire what corps they belonged to. They answered, "*To the 9th; and three-fourths of us are lads of Paris.*" "Tell them," said the Emperor, "that they are brave fellows: they all deserve the cross!"

The fruits of the three actions of Ostrovno are 10 pieces of cannon of Russian manufacture taken, the cannoneers sabred; 20 caissons of ammunition; 1500 prisoners; 5 or 6000 Russians killed or wounded. Our loss amounts to 200 killed, 900 wounded, and about 50 prisoners.

The King of Naples bestows particular praise on Generals Bruyeres, Pire, and Ornano, and on Colonel Radzivill, commandant of the 9th Polish lancers, an officer of singular intrepidity.

The red hussars of the Russian guard have been cut up. They lost 400 men, many of whom

are prisoners. The Russians had three generals killed or wounded. A considerable number of colonels and superior officers of their army remained on the field of battle.

On the 28th at day-break, we entered Vitepsk, a town of 30,000 inhabitants. It has 20 convents. We have found in it some magazines, particularly one of salt, valued at 15,000,000.

While the army was marching on Vitepsk, the Prince of Eckmuhl was attacked at Mohiloff.

Bragation passed the Berezina at Bobruisk, and marched upon Novoi-bickoff. At day-break on the 23d, 3000 Cossacks attacked the 3d regiment of chasseurs, and took 100 of them, among whom were the colonel and four officers, all wounded. The *generale* was beat; an action commenced. The Russian General Sieverse, with two select divisions, began the attack. From eight in the morning till five in the afternoon, the firing was kept up on a strip of wood, and at a bridge which the Russians wished to force. At five, the Prince of Eckmuhl caused three chosen battalions to advance, put himself at their head, overthrew the Russians, carried their positions, and pursued them

for a league. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 3000 killed and wounded, and 1100 prisoners. We lost 700 killed and wounded. Bragation repulsed, retired upon Bickow, where he passed the Boristhenes, to advance towards Smolenzk.

The battles of Mohiloff and Ostrovno have been brilliant, and honourable to our army. We never have had engaged more than the half of the force which the enemy presented, the ground not being suitable for greater developments.

Report on the Demolition of the entrenched Camp of Drissa, and on the position of Drouia, to his Excellency the Duke of Reggio, commanding in Chief the Second Corps of the Grand Army.

MONSEIGNEUR,

I have the honour of acquainting your Excellency, that, conformably to your orders, I repaired on the 21st inst. to Drouia, with M. De Laplace, Aide-de-camp to his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.

We found our last videttes about three quarters of a league from that town, on the road of Slobodka; we, however, penetrated thither, and found that the town was totally evacuated by the enemy, who confined himself to observing the river with one Company of Cossacks and two of dragoons; at least, so we were told by some inhabitants with whom we were able to converse.

The river is very much confined at this place; and its banks are rugged and impracticable. It appeared to me about 60 toises in width. There were two batteries on the other bank, one of seven embrasures, to enfilade the avenues of the town, and other ravines; but as these batteries were not fired, we supposed that they were no longer mounted with cannon.

After having examined the position of Drouia, I next day repaired to the entrenched camp of Drissa, where I arrived at the same time with the rear-guard of the division of General Merle. I immediately set about reconnoitring the camp; but the enemy still occupying a portion of ground in the rear of their lines, and even some works on the right, (turning your back to the river), it was not possible for me to penetrate

every where: the night, besides, prevented me from continuing this reconnoissance.

The demolition of the works had been begun immediately after the arrival of the troops. The arch, of great breadth, formed by the line of the works, is about two leagues in extent, and is connected with the other bank by batteries. There were also batteries on the left bank; but they were quite open in their gorge. The camp is about 2000 toises in its greatest depth, from the most advanced works to the river. It was defended by a series of redoubts, and by open batteries placed in the intervals of the redoubts. Entrenchments very steep, and of 100 toises in length, are formed in front of each redoubt. There are two lines of works nearly similar. The ground, more exposed and more practicable on the left quarter, induced the enemy to increase his defence on that side; and he placed there a large lengthened work, consisting of an immense bastion, two curtains, and two redoubts insulated from the works by their fosses. The enemy had placed, also, towards the centre of the curve formed by the river, a very large flat fortification to serve as a tête-de-pont. It was on the middle of the gorge of this work that the principal bridge was placed upon very large pontoons.

The works in general, but particularly this last, have a considerable relief, and are perfectly well executed. The batteries have fosses wider than those of the redoubts, doubtless in consequence of the greater quantities of earth required by the breadth of the platforms. These batteries are neither palisadoed in the fosse, nor enclosed at their gorge; almost all the redoubts are palisadoed in their fosses. Some palisades of the fosses, a portion of the platforms of the batteries, some barriers, and some trifling entrenchments on the left, were all that remained still unfinished when the enemy evacuated the camp.

It is sufficient to glance at the annexed sketch, taken with the eye while the demolition was going forward, in order to form an idea of the prodigious labour which such a camp must have cost the enemy. Besides the immensity of its extent, it may be said that the works have been lavished upon it without much necessity. These works are also very ill-placed, because they do not flank each other at all, or do it insufficiently; and it is astonishing that the Russian engineers could commit so gross a blunder.

The enemy was obliged to cut down a consi-

derable extent of the wood on the left, both to erect his works and to unmask them. Though the wood is marshy and of difficult access, the enemy had still formed abattis of sixty or seventy toises in width, even at the opening from the wood; so that this portion of the circuit of the camp is very strong, as well as that of the continued work upon which it touches. The quarter on the right is less strongly defended, and here would have been the true point of attack.

During the night which preceded the departure of the division, the enemy burnt all his magazines on the other bank. They were immense; and were estimated at many millions.

De Moras, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

Polock, *July* 26, 1812.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Vitepsk, *August* 4, 1812.

Intercepted letters from the camp of Bragation, speak of the losses sustained by the corps

in the battle of Mohiloff, and of the number of desertions from which it has suffered on the route. Every Pole has remained in his own country; so that this corps, which, including the Cossacks of Platoff, amounted to 50,000 men, is now reduced to less than 30,000. It will join the grand army on the 7th or 8th of August, at Smolenzk.

The following is the position occupied by the army on the 4th of August:—

Head-quarters at Vitepsk, with four bridges on the Dwina. The 4th corps at Samai, occupying Veluj, Porietche, and Ousirath. The King of Naples at Roudenu, with the three first corps of cavalry. The 1st corps, commanded by Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, is at the mouth of the Berezina, on the Boristhenes, with two bridges over this last-mentioned river, and one bridge upon the Berezina, with double têtes-de-pont. The 3d corps, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Elchingen, is at Liozna. The 8th corps, commanded by the Duke of Abrantes, is at Orcha, with two bridges and têtes-de-pont upon the Boristhenes. The 5th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, is at Mohiloff, with two bridges and têtes-de-pont upon the Boristhenes. The 2d corps, commanded by

Marshal the Duke of Reggio, is upon the Drissa, advanced before Polotzk, upon the road to Sebei. The Prince of Schwartzenburg is with his corps at Slonim. The 7th corps is upon Rozana. The 4th corps of cavalry, with a division of infantry, commanded by General Count Maubourg, is before Brobuisk and Mozyr. The 10th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, is before Dinabourg and Riga. The 9th corps, commanded by the Duke of Belluno, is assembled at Tilsit. The 11th corps, commanded by the Duke of Castiglione, is at Stettin.

His Majesty has sent the army into quarters of refreshment. The heat is excessive,—greater than what it is in Italy. The thermometer is at 26 and 27 degrees. The nights even are warm.

General Skamenskoi, with two divisions of the corps of Bragation, having been cut off from that corps, and not being able to rejoin it, entered Volhynia, effected a junction with the division of recruits commanded by General Tormozoff, and marched upon the 7th corps. He surprised and cut off the Saxon Brigadier-General Klingel, who had under his command an advanced-guard of two battalions, and two squadrons of Prince Clement's regiment.

After a resistance of six hours' duration, the greater part of this advanced-guard were killed or taken. General Count Regnier could not come up to their assistance sooner than two hours after the affair was over. Prince Schwartzenburg marched on the 30th of July, to join General Regnier, and push the war with spirit against the enemy's divisions.

On the 19th, the Prussian General Grawart attacked the Russians at Eckau, in Courland, overthrew them, took 200 prisoners, and killed a considerable number. General Grawart much commends major Stiern, who, at the head of the first regiment of Prussian dragoons, took a prominent part in the affair. When General Grawart had effected a junction with General Kleist, he drove the enemy before him on the road to Riga, and invested the tête-de-pont.

On the 20th, the Viceroy sent to Welij a brigade of Italian light cavalry: two hundred men charged four battalions of the depôt, who were on their route to Twer, broke them, took 400 prisoners, and 100 waggons loaded with military stores.

On the 30th, the Aide-de-camp Traire, who had been sent forward with the Queen's regi-

ment of dragoons of the Royal Italian guard, arrived at Ousvrath, took a captain and 40 men prisoners, and took possession of two hundred carriages loaded with flour.

On the 30th, Marshal the Duke of Reggio marched from Polotzk upon Sebei. He met General Witgenstein, whose corps had been reinforced by that of Prince Repnin. An engagement took place near the Castle of Jacoubovo. The 26th regiment of light infantry obtained much glory. The division Legrand gloriously bore up against the fire of the entire of the enemy's corps.

On the 31st, the enemy marched upon the Drissa, in order to attack the Duke of Reggio, upon his flank, as he marched. The Marshal took up a position with the Drissa in his front.

On the 1st of August, the enemy were foolish enough to cross the Drissa, and to present themselves in battle array in front of the 2d corps. The Duke of Reggio allowed half their corps to cross, and as soon as he perceived about 15,000 men and 14 pieces of cannon over, he unmasked a battery of 40 pieces of cannon, which played upon them with grape-shot for nearly an hour. At the same time the divisions of Legrand and

Verdier made a running charge with the bayonet, and drove the 15,000 Russians into the river. All their artillery and military-chests taken, 3000 prisoners, among whom were several officers, and one of General Witgenstein's staff. together with 3500 men killed or wounded, are the result of this affair.

The affair of Drissa, those of Ostrovno, and Mohiloff, might have been, in other wars, called three battles. The Duke of Reggio praises much General Count Legrand, who is remarkably cool in the field. He also highly applauds the conduct of the 26th light infantry, and 56th of the line.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered levies of men in the two Governments of Vitepsk and Mohiloff; but, before his ukases could reach those provinces, we were masters of them. These measures consequently have produced nothing.

We have found at Vitepsk proclamations issued by Prince Alexander of Wirtemburg; and we have learned that the people of Russia are amusing themselves, with singing *Te Deums* on account of the victories obtained by the Russians.

TWELFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Vitepsk, June 7, 1812.

At the battle of the Drissa, the Russian General Koulnieu, a distinguished officer of the light troops, was killed; ten other generals were wounded; four colonels were killed.

General Ricard, with his brigade, entered Dinabourg on the 1st of August. He found eight pieces of cannon; all the remainder had been taken away. The Duke of Tarentum also arrived there on the 2d. Thus Dinabourg, which the enemy has been fortifying for five years,—where he has expended several millions,—which cost him more than 20,000 men during the labour, has been abandoned without firing a musket, and is in our power, like the other works of the enemy, and like the entrenched camp which he had on the Drissa.

In consequence of the taking of Dinabourg, his Majesty has ordered, that a park of 100 pieces of artillery, which he had formed at Magdeburg, and which had advanced upon the Niemen, should retrograde to Dantzic, and be put in

depôt in that place. At the commencement of the campaign, two besieging parks of artillery had been prepared; one against Dinabourg, the other against Riga.

The magazines of Vitepsk are provisioned, the hospitals organised. These ten days of repose are extremely useful to the army. The heat is, besides, excessive; we have it warmer here than in Italy. The harvest is superb; it appears that it extends to all Russia; last year it was bad every where. The crops will not begin to be cut before eight or ten days.

His Majesty has formed a large square before the palace which he occupies at Vitepsk: this palace is situated upon the left bank of the Dwina. Every morning at six there is a grand parade, at which all the officers of the guard appear. One of the brigades of guards, in fine condition, alternately defiles.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Smolenzk, August 21, 1812.

It appears that in the battle of Mohiloff, gained over Prince Bragation, on the 23d of July, the loss of the enemy was considerable.

The Duke of Tarentum found twenty pieces of cannon in Dinabourg, in place of eight, as had been announced. He obliged several ships, laden with more than 40,000 bombs, and other projectiles, to retire. An immense quantity of ammunition was destroyed by the enemy. The ignorance of the Russians in constructing fortifications is apparent in the works of Dinabourg and Drissa.

His Majesty gave the command of his right to the Prince of Schwartzenburg, by placing under his orders the 2d corps. This Prince marched against General Tormozoff, met and defeated him on the 12th; he pays the highest compliments to the Saxon and Austrian troops; the Prince of Schwartzenburg shewed in these circumstances equal activity. The Emperor has re-

quested promotion and rewards for the officers of his d'armée who have distinguished themselves.

On the 8th, the Grand Army was placed in the following manner:—The Prince Viceroy was at Souria, with the 4th corps, his advanced guard occupying Vilegs, Ousvrath, and Porulsch. The King of Naples was at Inkovo; his cavalry occupied Lukovo. Marshal the Prince of Elchingen, commanding the 3d corps, was at Loozno. Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl, commanding the 1st corps, was at Dubrowna. The 5th corps, commanded by Prince Poniatowski, was at Mohiloff. The head-quarters were at Vitepsk. The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, was upon the Drissa. The 10th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, was upon Dinabourg and Riga.

On the 8th, 12,000 of the enemy's cavalry marched upon Inkovo, and attacked General Count Sebastiani's division, which for half a league was obliged to fight, retreating all the way, suffering and causing equal loss to the enemy. A company of voltigeurs, of the 24th regiment of light infantry, forming a part of that regiment, which had been confided to the cavalry, to maintain a position in a wood, was taken.

We had about 200 killed and wounded; the enemy may have lost the same number of men.

On the 12th, the enemy's army having united at Smolenzk, marched by different points, with equal slowness and hesitation, upon Boreitch and Nadra.—The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his troops to march against the enemy, and take possession of Smolenzk, by proceeding thither by the other side of the Boristhenes. The King of Naples and the Prince of Eckmuhl set out from Liozno, and marched upon the Boristhenes, near to the mouth of the Berezina, opposite Klomins, where, on the night between the 13th and 14th, they threw two bridges over the Boristhenes. The Viceroy set out from Souria, and marched by Janovetsche to Rasasna, where he arrived on the 14th.—General Coun Grouchy collected the 3d corps of cavalry at Rasasna on the 12th. The Prince of Eckmuhl collected all his corps at Dubrowna on the 13th. General Count Eble threw three bridges over the Rasasna on the 13th. The head-quarters set out on the 13th from Vitepsk, and arrived at Rasasna on the 14th. Prince Poniatowski set out from Mohiloff, and on the 13th arrived at Romanoff.

On the 14th, at break of day, General Grouchy

marched upon Leacbri, chased two regiments of Cossacks from it, and there found the corps of General Count Nansouty. The same day the King of Naples, supported by the Duke of Elchingen, arrived at Krasnoy. The 27th enemy's division, consisting of 5000 infantry, supported by 2000 cavalry, and 12 pieces of cannon, was in a position before that town: it was attacked and forced in an instant, by the Duke of Elchingen. The 24th regiment of light infantry attacked the small town of Krasnoy with the bayonet, with great intrepidity; the cavalry executed some admirable charges. Baron Borde Soult, General of Division, and the 3d regiment of chasseurs, distinguished themselves. The taking of 8 pieces of cannon, 14 caissons, 1500 prisoners, with a field covered with more than 1000 Russian corpses, were the advantages of the battle of Krasnoy, in which the Russian division, consisting of 5000 men, suffered a loss of half its number.

His Majesty, on the 15th, had his head-quarters at Konovnitzen. On the 16th, in the morning, the heights of Smolenzk were commanded. The town presented to our view an enclosure of walls of 4000 toises, ten feet thick, and twenty-five feet high, intersected with towers, several of which were armed with cannon of heavy

calibre. Upon the right of the Boristhenes we perceived and knew that the enemy faced about, and hastily retraced their steps to defend Smolenzk. We knew that the enemy's Generals had received reiterated orders to give battle, and save Smolenzk. The Emperor reconnoitred the town, and placed his army in its position on the day of the 16th. Marshal the Duke of Elchingen had the left leaning on the Boristhenes, the Prince of Eckmuhl the centre, Prince Poniatowski the right; the Guards were placed in reserve in the centre, the Viceroy in reserve on the right, and the cavalry under the orders of the King of Naples, at the extremity of the right; the Duke of Abrantes, with the 8th corps, lost his way and made a false movement.

The 16th, and half of the 17th, was passed in observation. A fire of musketry was kept up along the line. The enemy occupied Smolenzk with 30,000 men, and the remainder of their army was formed upon the fine positions upon the right bank of the river, opposite to the town, and communicating by three bridges. Smolenzk is considered as a strong town by the Russians, and the bulwark of Moscow.

On the 17th, at two in the afternoon, seeing that the enemy had not debouched, that they

were fortifying themselves in Smolenzk, and that they refused battle, notwithstanding the orders they had received, and the fine position they might have occupied, their right upon Smolenzk, and their left upon the banks of the Boristhenes—the enemy's General wanting resolution—the Emperor marched upon the right, and ordered Prince Poniatowski to change his front, the right in advance, and to place his right to the Boristhenes, occupying one of the suburbs by posts and batteries, to destroy the bridge, and intercept the communication of the town with the right bank.

During this time, the Prince of Eckmuhl received orders to attack two of the suburbs which the enemy had intrenched, 200 toises distant from the town; and which were each defended by 7 or 8000 men, and heavy cannon. General Count Friant had orders to complete the investment, by leaning his right towards Prince Poniatowski's corps, and his left to the right of the attack made by the Prince of Eckmuhl. At two in the afternoon, Count Bruyeres' division of cavalry, having driven away the Cossacks and enemy's cavalry, and approached the bridge highest up the river—a battery of 10 pieces of artillery was established on this ground, opened a fire of grape-shot upon that part of the enemy's

army which was upon the right bank of the river, and quickly obliged the Russian masses of infantry to evacuate that position:

The enemy then placed two batteries of twenty pieces of cannon in a convent, to annoy the battery which played upon the bridge. The Prince of Eckmuhl intrusted the attack of the suburbs on the right to Count Morand, and that of those on the left to General Count Gudin.

At three, the cannonade commenced. At half-past four a very brisk fire of musketry began; and at five, the divisions of Morand and Gudin carried the enemy's entrenched suburbs, with a cool and rare intrepidity, and pursued them to the covered way, which was covered with Russian dead. Upon our left, the Duke of Elchingen attacked the position which the enemy had without the town, seized upon it, and pursued the enemy to the glacis.

At five o'clock, the communication of the town with the right bank became difficult, and could only be accomplished by isolated men. Three batteries of breaching 12-pounders were placed against the walls at six in the evening; one by Friant's division, and the two others by Morand's and Gudin's divisions. We drove

the enemy from all the towers by howitzers which played upon them.

The General of artillery, Count Sorbier, rendered the occupation of the covered-way by the enemy impossible, by two enfilading batteries. Nevertheless the enemy, who, from two in the afternoon, perceived we had serious intentions against the town, sent two divisions, and two regiments of infantry of the Guards, to reinforce the four divisions which were in the town. These united forces composed half of the Russian army. The battle continued the whole night; three breaching batteries played with the utmost activity: two companies of miners were attached to the ramparts.

The town was now on fire in the middle of a fine August night. Smolenzk offered the French a spectacle similar to that which an eruption of Vesuvius presents to the inhabitants of Naples.

An hour after midnight, the enemy abandoned the town, and retired across the river. At two o'clock, the grenadiers who first led to the attack, no longer found resistance, the place was evacuated; 200 pieces of cannon, and one of the

first towns in Russia were in our power, and that too in sight of the whole Russian army.

The combat of Smolenzk, which we might justly term a battle, an hundred thousand men having been engaged on the different sides, caused the Russians a loss of 4700 men, left dead on the field; of 2000 prisoners, the greater part of whom are wounded; and of 7 to 8000 wounded. Amongst the dead were found five Russian Generals. Our loss amounts to 700 killed, and 3100 or 3200 wounded. The General of Brigade, Grabouski, was killed, and the Generals of Brigade, Grandeau and Dalton, wounded. All the troops have rivalled each other in intrepidity. The field of battle has offered to the view of 200,000 persons who can attest it, the sight of one French corpse lying upon the dead bodies of seven or eight Russians: meanwhile, the Russians were protected by the musketry fire from their trenches during a part of the days of the 16th and 17th.

On the 18th, we established the bridges over the Boristhenes which the enemy had burnt; but did not succeed in quenching the fire which consumed the town, until the 19th, the French sappers having worked with great activity. The

houses in the city were filled with Russians dead and dying.

Of twelve divisions, which composed the Grand Russian army, two divisions have been broken and defeated in the combats of Ostrovno, two met with the same fate in the battle of Mohiloff, and six in the battle of Smolenzk. They have only two divisions of the Guards which remain entire. The deeds of bravery which redound to the honour of the army, and which distinguished such numbers of soldiers in the battle of Smolenzk, shall be the subject of a particular report. Never has the French army shown greater intrepidity than in this campaign.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Smolenzk, August 23, 1812.

Smolenzk may be considered as one of the finest cities of Russia. Had it not been for the circumstances of war, which carried thither fire, and consumed immense magazines of colonial merchandize and goods of all kinds, this city would have been a grand resource for the army.

Even in its present state it may be of the greatest utility in a military point of view. There are still large houses remaining, which offer fine places for the establishment of hospitals; the province of Smolenzk is very fine and fertile, and furnished with great resources for subsistence and forage. The Russians intended, according to the events of the war, to raise a militia of peasant slaves, whom they have armed with bad pikes. They had already collected about 5000 of them at this place; it was an object of raillery and derision even to the Russian army itself. They had already stated, as the order of the day, that Smolenzk was to be the grave of the French; and that, although it had been deemed convenient to evacuate Poland, yet it was necessary to give battle at Smolenzk, to prevent this barrier of Russia from falling into our hands.

The cathedral of Smolenzk is one of the most celebrated Grecian churches in all Russia; the episcopal palace forms a kind of town by itself. The heat is excessive, the thermometer having risen 26 degrees: the weather is much better here than in Italy.

BATTLE OF POLOTZK.

After the battle of Drissa, the Duke of Reggio, knowing that the enemy's General, Witgenstein, had been reinforced by twelve third battalions from the garrison of Dinabourg, and willing to draw him to an engagement near the defile below Polotzk, caused the 2d and 6th corps to be ranged in order of battle below Polotzk. General Witgenstein followed him, attacked him on the 16th and 17th, and was vigorously repulsed. The Bavarian division of de Wrede, of the 6th corps, has distinguished itself. At the moment when the Duke of Reggio was making his dispositions to profit by the victory, and to close the enemy in the defile, he was struck on the shoulder by a biscayan. His wound, which is of a serious nature, obliged him to cause himself to be transported to Wilna: but it did not appear that he made himself in any wise uneasy concerning the consequences.

General Gouvion St. Cyr has taken the command of the 2d and 6th corps. On the 17th, in the evening, the enemy retired through the defile. General Verdier was wounded. General

Maison has been recognized as General of Division, and has succeeded him in the command of his division Our loss is estimated at 1000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Russians is triple to ours; we have taken 500 prisoners from them.

On the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, General Gouvion St. Cyr. commanding the 2d and 6th corps, opened on the enemy, by causing his right wing to be attacked by the Bavarian division of the Count de Wrede. The battle extended the whole length of the line, and the enemy were thrown into complete rout, and pursued for two leagues, as long as day-light permitted; 20 pieces of cannon, and 1000 prisoners, have remained in the power of the French army. The Bavarian General, Deroy, was wounded.

BATTLE OF VALITINA.

On the 19th, at break of day, the bridge being finished, the Marshal Duke of Elchingen crossed over to the right bank of the Boristhenes, and pursued the enemy. At one league from the town he encountered the last column of the

enemy's rear-guard. It was a division of 5 or 6000 men, stationed on fine heights. He caused them to be attacked with the bayonet by the 4th regiment of infantry of the line, and by the 72d ditto. The position was carried, and our bayonet covered the field of battle with dead: three or four hundred prisoners fell into our hands. The flying enemy retired on the 2d column, which was posted on the heights of Valitina. The first position was carried by the 10th of the line, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the musketry fire was kept up against the whole of the enemy's rear-guard, which presented about 15,000 men. The Duke of Abrantes had passed the Boristhenes at two o'clock, to the right of Smolenzk, and he found himself close upon the rear of the enemy; he might, therefore, by marching with divisions, have intercepted the great road to Moscow, and rendered the retreat of the rear-guard difficult; but, meantime, the other columns of the enemy's army which remained to be forced, being informed of the success, and of the rapidity of the first attack, returned back the way they came. Four divisions then advanced to support their rear-guard, and, among others, the divisions of grenadiers, which until now had not come forward; 5 or 6000 cavalry formed their right, whilst their left was covered by woods, filled

with tirailleurs. It was of the greatest consequence to the enemy to keep this position as long as possible, it being a very fine one, and apparently inexpugnable; on our part we attached no less importance to it, in order to accelerate his retreat, and cause all the carriages filled with wounded and other articles to be abandoned which were protected by the rear-guard. This was what gave rise to the battle of Valitina, one of the finest feats of arms in our military history. At six o'clock in the evening, the division of Gudin, which had been sent forward to support the 3d corps, from the moment he had perceived the great succours that the enemy had sent to his rear-guard, pushed forward a column on the centre of the enemy's position, was supported by the division of General Ledru, and after an hour's combat, forced the position. General Count Gudin arriving with his division, was at the commencement of the action struck by a bullet, which carried off his thigh; he died gloriously. This loss was sensibly felt. General Gudin was one of the most distinguished officers in the army; he was estimable for his moral qualities, as much as for his bravery and intrepidity. General Girard has taken the command of the division. We reckon that the enemy have had eight Generals killed or wounded; one of their Generals is taken pri-

soner. On the following day the Emperor distributed rewards on the field of battle, to all the regiments which had distinguished themselves; and as the 127th, which is a new regiment, had behaved itself well, his Majesty granted this regiment the right of carrying an Eagle, a privilege it had not before enjoyed, never having, until this time, been present in any battle. These recompenses, given on the field of battle, in the midst of the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the trophies of victory, offered a spectacle truly military and imposing. The enemy, after this battle, precipitated his retreat in such a manner, that on the day of the 20th our troops marched 20 leagues, without being able to find the Cossacks, and every where picking up the wounded and the stragglers.

Our loss in the battle of Valitina has been 600 killed, and 2600 wounded. That of the enemy, as the field of battle shows, is triple; we have taken 1000 prisoners, mostly wounded. Thus the only two divisions which had not suffered by the preceding combats of Mohiloff, of Ostrovno, of Krasnoy, of Smolenzk, have now suffered by the battle of Valitina.

All the intelligence received confirms the account of the enemy running at full speed for

Moscow; that his army has suffered much in the preceding engagements, and besides this, experiences a great desertion. The Poles say to them, when deserting, "You have abandoned us without fighting,—what right, then, can you have to exact from us to remain under your colours?" The Russian soldiers of the province of Mohiloff and Smolenzk, likewise take advan- of the proximity to their villages to desert, and return to repose themselves in their own countries.

The division of Gudin attacked with so much intrepidity, that the enemy were persuaded it was the Imperial Guards. This is, in one word, to pronounce the finest eulogy on the 7th regiment of light infantry, and on the 12th, 21st, and 127th of the line, who composed this division. The combat of Valitina may likewise be called a battle, as more than 80,000 men were engaged. It was, at least, an affair of the vanguard of the first rank. General Grouchy, who was sent with his corps on the route to Douchovchina, found all the villages filled with dead and wounded; and has taken three carriages, containing 900 wounded. The Cossacks have surprised at Liosno an hospital of 200 sick Wirtemburg troops, which, through negligence, had not been forwarded to Vitepsk. For the rest, in the midst of all these disasters, the Russians ne-

ver cease to chant *Te Deums*; they convert every thing into a victory; but, in spite of the ignorance and brutality of these people, this begins to appear ridiculous to them, and even too gross.

Report to the Major-General.

My Lord,

I suppose that the Duke of Reggio will have rendered your Highness an account of the action of the 17th, or at least up to the moment when his wounds forced him to quit the field of battle. During the remainder of that day, the troops continued their successes, and, at nine in the evening, the Russians were repulsed at every point, after having suffered the most considerable losses; having attempted, in the course of the day, six or seven attacks, which were repulsed with a bravery superior to the infatuation which brought him thither. This affair reflects the highest honour on the division of Legrand, which was placed at the branching of the roads to Sebei and to Nevil; and on the Bavarian corps placed on the left bank of the Pultowa, in the rear of the village of Spas, which the enemy was determined to retake; notwithstanding his having

been driven out of it five or six times: and the 20th division, as also General de Wrede, who commanded it, have covered themselves with glory. The Bavarian General Vincente, who is entitled to praise for the manner in which he conducted himself, was there wounded. In the evening of that day I felt the necessity of attacking the enemy; I took my measures for making the attack on the 18th, at four o'clock in the afternoon; I have performed impossibilities to deceive the enemy concerning my intentions. Towards one o'clock, I caused the equipage of the army which was in the rear of Polotzk, to file off on the left bank of the Dwina, on the road to Oula. I made an appearance, as if I would cause this movement to be covered and protected by the troops, which Marshal the Duke of Reggio had caused to repass to the left bank. In the night between the 16th and 17th, they re-united behind Polotzk. At the tail of the equipages, the division of cuirassiers arrived there from Semeneta, and the brigade of light cavalry of General Castex from Rondina.

At three in the afternoon, the column of baggage had defiled in sight of the enemy, and the troops above-mentioned repassed the Dwina with the greatest part of the French artillery, and entered Polotzk. About five o'clock, all

the troops and artillery were in a position to debouche upon the enemy, without their even having observed our preparations. At five precisely, all the artillery opened its fire, and our columns of infantry debouched under its protection, to attack the enemy's left and centre. Wrede's division debouched to the right of the village of Spas, and attacked with great bravery and skill the enemy's left. General Deroy's division debouched by the same village of Spas; Legrand's division on the left of that village, connecting itself by its left with Verdier's division; a brigade of which observed the enemy's right, which was placed upon the road of Gehinzeliva. Merle's division covered the front of Polotzk, and part of its rear.

The enemy, though completely surprised, quite confident in their superior force and immense artillery, composed of 180 pieces, at first received our attacks with infinite calmness and *sang froid;* but in the end, before night, their left was completely forced, after having defended their position with much bravery and great slaughter. We should have made a very great number of prisoners, if the woods had not been so near their position. The enemy abandoned to us the field of battle covered with an immense number of their killed, 20 pieces of

cannon, and 1000 prisoners. On our side, we have had some killed and wounded; among the latter are Generals Deroy and Raclovitsch, and Colonel Cologne, commanding the Bavarian artillery.

I cannot sufficiently eulogise Legrand, Wrede, Deroy, Raclovitsch, and the General of Artillery Aubry, who directed the artillery of the 2d corps with great distinction. General Merle, with only a part of his division, repulsed with great skill an attack which the enemy made on our left, to protect their retreat to the wood. The Croats distinguished themselves in this charge, supported by a part of General Castex's cavalry. In general, I demand the consideration of his Majesty;—the troops have merited encouragement and rewards. His Majesty will give me great pleasure by dispensing his favour on M. de Mailli, my Aide-de-Camp, the bearer of this letter, whose zeal I have every reason for praising. I have also nothing but eulogium to bestow upon the Chief of the second and sixth corps.

I have the honour to be your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

Count Gouvion St. Cyr.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Stawkovo, August 27, 1812.

The General of Division Zayoncheick, who commanded a Polish division at the battle of Smolenzk, was wounded. The behaviour of the Polish corps at Smolenzk astonished the Russians, who used to despise them. They were struck with their steadiness, and the superiority which they displayed over themselves.

At the battles of Smolenzk and Valitina, the enemy lost 20 Generals killed, wounded, or taken, and a very great number of officers. The number of men killed, taken, or wounded, on these occasions, may amount from 25 to 30,000 men.

On the day after the battle of Valitina, his Majesty gave the 12th and 21st regiments of infantry of the line, and the 7th regiment of light infantry, a number of decorations of the legion of honour, to be bestowed on the captains, lieutenants, subalterns, and soldiers. The selections were made on the field, in a circle before the Emperor, and were confirmed with

clamations by the troops. The following are the names of those who obtained this honourable distinction :—

[Here follows a list of the names.]

Number of decorations granted.

To the 12th regiment	. . . .	30
21st	. . . .	25
7th light	. . . .	32
Total	. . .	87

The enemy's army, in retiring, burn the bridges, and destroy the roads, in order to retard the march of the French army as much as possible. On the 21st, they had repassed the Boristhenes at Slob-Pneva, always closely followed by our advanced-guard.

The commercial establishments at Smolenzk were quite untouched on the Boristhenes, in a fine suburb, to which the Russians set fire, for the sole purpose of retarding our march for a single hour. Never was war conducted with so much inhumanity: the Russians treat their own country as they would that of an enemy. The

country is fine, and abundantly supplied with every thing. The roads are admirable. Marshal the Duke of Tarentum continues to destroy Dinabourg. The wooden materials, palisades, &c. which were immense, served to make feux-de-joie in honour of the 15th of August. Prince Schwartzenburg writes from Ossiati, on the 17th, that his advanced-guard has pursued the enemy on the road to Divin—that he has taken some hundreds of prisoners, and obliged the enemy to burn his baggage. General Bianchi, however, who commands the advanced-guard, has succeeded in seizing 800 baggage-waggons, which the enemy could neither carry off nor destroy. The Russian army, under Tormozoff, has lost almost all its baggage. The equipage for the siege of Riga has begun to move from Tilsit for the Dwina. General St. Cyr has taken a position on the Drissa. The rout of the enemy at the battle of Polotzk, on the 18th, was complete. The brave Bavarian General, Deroy, was wounded on the field of honour, at the age of 72, after nearly 60 years' service. His Majesty has nominated him a Count of the Empire, with a revenue of 30,000 francs. The Bavarian corps behaved with much bravery. His Majesty has granted it rewards and honours.

The enemy gave out that he would make a

stand at Dorogabouche. He had, according to custom, thrown up earth, and constructed batteries. The army having shown itself in order of battle, the Emperor repaired thither; but the enemy's General thought better of it—beat a retreat—and abandoned Dorogabouche, a city containing ten thousand souls, and eight steeples. Head-quarters were there on the 26th, and on the 27th at Slawkovo. The advanced-guard is close to Viasma. The Viceroy manœuvres on the left, at two leagues from the great road; the Prince of Eckmuhl on the great road; and Prince Poniatowski on the left bank of the Osma.

The capture of Smolenzk appears to have had a sad effect on the spirits of the Russians. It was called *Smolenzk-the-sacred; Smolenzk-the-strong; the key of Moscow;* besides a thousand other common sayings. *Whoever has Smolenzk, has Moscow*, say the peasants. The heat is excessive: it has not rained for a month. The Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, 30,000 strong, has set out from Tilsit for Wilna. This corps is to form the reserve.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Viasma, August 31, 1812.

The head-quarters of the Emperor were, on the 27th, at Slawkovo; on the 28th, near Senlovo; on the 29th, in a castle one league in the rear of Viasma; and on the 30th, at Viasma; the army marching in three columns—the right formed by the Viceroy, proceeding by Konouschkino, Znamenkoi, Kosterectkovo, and Novoe; the centre, formed by the King of Naples, the corps of the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Elchingen, and the guards, marching on the grand road; and the left, by Prince Poniatowski, marching on the left bank of the Osma by Volosk, Louchke, Pokroskoe, and Slonckino.

On the 27th, the enemy wishing to rest on the Osma, opposite the village of Rouibki, took a position with his rear-guard. The King of Naples directed his cavalry on the left of the enemy, which amounted to 7 or 8000 cavalry. Several charges took place, all to our advantage. A battalion of the enemy was penetrated by the 4th regiment of lancers. An hundred prisoners were the result of this small affair.

The positions of the enemy were carried, and he was obliged to quicken his retreat. On the 28th, the enemy was pursued. The advanced-guards of three French columns came up with the rear-guard of the enemy; they exchanged several cannon-shot. The enemy was driven every where. General Count Caulincourt entered Viasma on the 29th, at day-break. The enemy had burned the bridges, and set fire to several quarters of the city. Viasma is a town of 15,000 inhabitants: there are 4000 burgers, merchants, and artisans; there are 32 churches. Considerable resources in flour, soap, drugs, &c. and large magazines of brandy, were found.

The Russians burnt the magazines; and the finest houses in the town were on fire at our arrival. Two battalions of the 25th were employed with much activity in extinguishing them. We got it under, and saved three quarters of the town. The Cossacks, before they left it, committed the most dreadful pillage, which has made the inhabitants say, that the Russians think Viasma will be no longer under their dominion, since they treat it in so barbarous a manner. All the population of the towns retire upon Moscow. It is said there are now one million and an half of souls in that great city. They fear the result of these crowds. The

inhabitants say that General Kutusoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, and that he took the command on the 28th. The Grand Duke Constantine, who had returned to the army, having fallen ill, has quitted it. A little rain has fallen, which has laid the dust that incommoded the army. The weather to-day is very fine;—it will last, as they believe, to the 10th of October, which gives us still forty days' campaign.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Gchatz, Sept. 3, 1812.

The head-quarters were, on the 31st of August, at Velitchero; on the 1st and 2d of September, at Gchatz. The King of Naples, with the advanced-guard, had his head-quarters, on the 1st, ten wersts in advance of Gchatz; the Viceroy had his the same distance in advance on the left; and Prince Poniatowski had pushed forward two leagues on the right. Some discharges of artillery, and attacks with the sabre,

were exchanged in each direction, and a few hundred prisoners were taken.

The Gchatz river empties itself into the Wolga. Thus we are in possession of the course of those waters that flow into the Caspian Sea. The Gchatz is navigable to the Wolga.

The city of Gchatz contains a population of eight or ten thousand souls. Many of the houses are built of stone and brick. There are many parish churches, and several manufactories of linen cloth. It is perfectly clear that agriculture has made great progress in this country within the last forty years. It no longer bears any resemblance to the descriptions which are given of it. Potatoes, pulse, and cabbages, grow there in abundance: the granaries are full. The present is the harvest season ; and we enjoy now the same weather here as we have in France at the commencement of October.

The deserters, the prisoners, the inhabitants, all agree that the greatest confusion prevails at Moscow, and in the Russian army, which is distracted with a diversity of opinions, and has suffered enormous losses in the different actions. Some of the Generals have been changed. It

appears that the opinion of the army is not favourable to the plans of Barclay de Tolly: he is accused of having made his divisions fight in detail. The Prince of Schwartzenburg is in Volhynia: the Russians fly before him. Some sharp affairs have taken place before Riga; the Prussians have always had the advantage. We have found in this place two Bulletins, which give an account of the actions before Smolenzk, and of the battle of the Drissa. They have appeared to be sufficiently curious to be annexed to this bulletin. When we shall receive the sequel of these bulletins, they shall be sent to the *Moniteur*. It appears by their contents, that the Editor has profited by the instructions he received from Moscow, "that the truth is not to be told to the Russian people, but that they are to be deceived by lies." Smolenzk was set on fire by the Russians. They set fire to the suburbs on the day of battle, when they saw our bridge established over the Boristhenes. They also set fire to Dorogabouche, to Viasma, and to Gchatz; but the French came up in time to extinguish it. This may be easily conceived. The French have no interest in burning those towns that belong to them, and in depriving themselves of the resources which they afford. The cellars have been every where filled with brandy, leather, and every species of article that

is useful to an army. If the country be wasted, if the inhabitants suffer more than a state of war warrants, the fault is in the Russians. The army rested on the 2d and 3d in the vicinity of Gchatz. It is positively asserted, that the enemy is employed in forming an entrenched camp in front of Mojaisk, and has established lines before Moscow.

At the battle of Krasnoy, Colonel Marbeuf, of the sixth light cavalry, was wounded with a bayonet at the head of his regiment, in the midst of a square of Russian infantry, which he had penetrated with the greatest intrepidity. We have thrown six bridges over the Gchatz.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Mojaisk, Sept. 10, 1812.

On the 4th, the Emperor set out from Gchatz, and encamped near the post of Gridniva. The 5th, at six o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon, we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon the Moskwa, the left upon the heights on

the left bank of the Kaluga. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy had begun to fortify a fine height, between two woods, where they had placed 9 or 10,000 men. The Emperor, having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the King of Naples to pass the Kaluga, with the division Compans and the cavalry. Prince Poniatowski, who had marched on the right, was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the enemy's redoubt was carried, with the cannon ; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th, at two o'clock in the morning, the Emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts : the day was passed in reconnoitring. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position on the day before : backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line, as far as a village which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry, and

to support the centre. Their right extended behind the Kaluga, in the rear of the village of Borodino; and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts, and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favourable. It was easy to manœuvre, and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it; but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither palisadoed nor defended with chevaux-de-frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the Emperor was surrounded by the Marshals in the position taken the evening before. At half-past five o'clock, the sun rose without clouds: it had rained the preceding evening. "This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the Emperor. Though but the month of September, it was as cold as December in Moravia. The army received the omen: the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:—*

* Vide Volume I. page 70.

The army answered the order with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince Poniatowski, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested his left. The Prince of Eckmuhl marched on the skirt of the forest, the division Compans at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position, had been constructed in the night.

At six o'clock, General Count Sorbier, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General Pernetty, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division of Compans, (4th of the 1st corps,) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half-past six, General Compans was wounded; at seven, the Prince of Eckmuhl had his horse killed. The attack advanced: the musketry commenced. The Viceroy, who formed our left, attacked and carried the village of Borodino, which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the left bank of the Kaluga. At seven, the Marshal Duke of Elchin-

gen put himself in motion, and, under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon which General Foucher had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At eight o'clock, the positions of the enemy were carried, his redoubts taken, and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonged to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage. The enemy saw the battle lost, which he thought had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken; the rest was withdrawn to his lines in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those strong positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on these heights, thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labour, and as a protecting shelter.

The King of Naples, with the cavalry, mad various charges. The Duke of Elchingen co-

vered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The Emperor ordered a change of the front, the right in advance; this movement made us masters of three parts of the field of battle. Prince Poniatowski fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General Count Morand marched thither, and carried them; but at nine in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy, encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The Imperial Guards formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village which was burnt; the division Friant advanced thither: 80 pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood for two hours in close order, under the chain-shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, renouncing the hope of victory. The King of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the breaches which our cannon shot had made in the condensed masses of

he Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers; they dispersed on all sides. The General of Division, Count Caulincourt, Governor of the Emperor's Pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regiment of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by its gorge. From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count Caulincourt, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead, struck by a bullet; a glorious death, and worthy to be envied. It was now two in the afternoon; the enemy had lost all hope; the battle was ended, the cannonade still continued; the enemy fought for retreat and safety, but no longer for victory. The loss of the enemy is enormous; from 12 to 13,000 men, and from 8 to 9000 Russian horses, have been counted on the field of battle: 60 pieces of cannon and 5000 prisoners have remained in our power. We have had 2500 killed, and thrice that number wounded. Our total loss may be estimated at 10,000 men; that of the enemy, at from 40 to 50,000. Never was there seen such a field of battle. Out of six dead bodies, there were five Russians for one Frenchman. Forty Russian Generals were killed, wounded, or taken. General Bragation was

wounded. We have lost the General of Division Montbrun, killed by a cannon-ball; General Count Caulincourt, who was sent to occupy his place, was killed by a shot of the same kind, an hour afterwards. The Generals of Brigade Compere, Plauzonne, Marion, and Huart, were killed; seven or eight Generals were wounded, the most of them slightly. The Prince of Eckmuhl has received no injury. The French troops covered themselves with glory, and displayed their great superiority to the Russian troops.

Such, in a few words, is a sketch of the battle of the Moskva, fought a few leagues in the rear of Mojaisk, and twenty-five leagues from Moscow, near the little river Moskva. We fired 60,000 cannon-shot, which are already replaced by the arrival of 800 artillery carts, which passed Smolenzk previous to the battle. All the woods and villages from the field of battle to this place are covered with dead and wounded. We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. A number of generals and colonels are prisoners. The Emperor was never exposed; neither the foot nor horse-guards were engaged, or lost a single man. The victory was never uncertain. Had the enemy, when driven from his entrench-

ments, not endeavoured to retake them, our loss would have been greater than his; but he destroyed his army by keeping it, from eight o'clock till two, under the fire of our batteries, and in obstinately attempting to regain that which was lost. This was the cause of his immense loss. Every one distinguished himself. The King of Naples, and the Duke of Elchingen, were peculiarly conspicuous. The artillery, and particularly that of the guards, surpassed itself. The actions which have rendered this day illustrious shall be made known in detailed reports.

"Monsieur Bishop of ——,

"The passage of the Niemen, of the Dwina, the Boristhenes, the combats of Mohiloff, of the Drissa, of Polotzk, of Ostrovno, of Smolenzk, and, in fine, the battle of the Moskva, furnish so many respective reasons for addressing thanks to the God of armies; our will therefore is, that on receiving this present letter, you concert measures with those to whom it of right belongs. Assemble my people in the churches to chant prayers, conformably to the usage of the Church

in similar circumstances. This letter having no other object, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"From our Imperial quarters at Mojaisk, the 10th of September, 1812.

"By the Emperor, (Signed) "NAPOLEON.

(Signed) "Count DARU,

"The Minister Secretary of State."

Report to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,

The result of the examination of the prisoners, of whom the greatest part are ignorant recruits, or men taken before the close and off the field of battle, as well as almost all of them wounded with bullets, and the greater part dying, has afforded me the following information with regard to some divisions of the enemy's army:—

1st. The 12th division, forming part of the 7th corps, composed of the infantry regiments of

Smolenzk, Narva, Alexopol, and New Ingria, as well as of the 6th and 41st regiments of foot chasseurs, and commanded by Major-General Palitzin, who had succeeded General Kulbakin, wounded at Mohiloff, received its recruits, which were drawn from depôts, and brought up by Miloradovitch, on the third instant, in consequence of which the regiments of infantry were raised to 800 each, and the chasseur regiments to 1200, which makes the strength of this division to have amounted, before the battle, to 4800 men, exclusive of two companies of artillery, with 24 pieces of cannon, from 6 to 12-pounders.

On the day of the battle of the 7th of September, this division was stationed in the centre of the first line. About two in the afternoon it had already sustained great losses, and was in want of ammunition. A lieutenant of the regiment of Alexopol, named Peter Voronin, who, having been sent to the reserve to demand more, lost his way among the brushwood, and was taken after the retreat of the army, declares, that General Rajessky, commanding the corps d'armée, received a severe contusion, which obliged him to quit the field of battle, and that the General-in-Chief, Prince Bragation, was wounded. All the prisoners of this division agree in stating

that it lost more than half of its number; that its confusion was complete at the time of its retreat; and that it owed its safety solely to Platoff and Uvaroff, who covered it. Those of the 41st chasseurs say, that there scarcely remained 50 men to each company.

2d. The 1st division of grenadiers, consisting of the grenadiers of the body-guard of St. Petersburg, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida, Pawloffski, and Arakschezeff, commanded by Count Strogonoff, and forming part of the 3d corps d'armée, was on the extremity of the left, in the rear of the battery, where it suffered considerably by the fire of the artillery; it was flanked by two squadrons of cuirassiers, which equally suffered without being brought into action. The respective strength of these grenadier regiments amounted, before the battle, to from 8 to 900 men. Their loss is estimated at one-third, which they ascribe to the cowardice of the officers, who abandoned their ranks, and concealed themselves in the brushwood. Two regiments of chasseurs attached to this division, which were stationed in advance, were dispersed; their loss is unknown.

A soldier, named Gregoriot de Pskoff, who has served for nine years in the regiment of St. Petersburg, declares that he never saw his regi-

ment give way as it did on this occasion. He says, that before the battle, General Kutusoff rode along their line and harangued his troops, which, however, did not produce much effect. This man adds, that he heard Major Dalin, the Commandant of his regiment, say, that about mid-day, Benningson had gone 40 wersts beyond Mojaisk, to prepare there the means of defence; he believes that he went to Little Viasma.

It was not known what had become of Tutchkoff, the Commander-in-Chief of the 3d corps, or of the 3d division of Konovnitzen, which formed part of it.

3d. The division of grenadiers, consisting of the regiments of Astracan, Fanagoria, Kioff, Moscow, Little Russia, and Siberia, commanded by Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, and forming part of the 8th corps of Borosdin, was stationed on the 5th of September at the great redoubt, which was taken on the same day, and where it lost its cannon, a colonel, and more than the half of its men. The regiments of this division were quite full on arriving at Smolenzk; but they had not more than 1000 each on the 5th, before the action; and numbered not more than from 7 to 800 each, on the morning of the 7th, when they were in the village which they were

charged to defend, in advance of the batteries of the left flank. It was at this time that the Prince of Mecklenburg was wounded.

4th. The 2d corps of Baggavout had manœuvred on the 6th and 7th, in order to advance to the left of the line, to support the 3d corps. All the prisoners assert that not one half of it returned to Mojaisk. The musketeer regiments of Minsk, Tobolsk, Volhynia, and Krementschug, as well as the 4th and 34th chasseurs of the 4th division, commanded by the Prince of Wirtemburg, amounted to 800 men each; and after the battle, none of them could muster 400: it was the same with the regiments of Raizan, Belosersky, Bresc, and Wilmanstrand, as well as the 30th and 48th chasseurs of the division of Alsoufieff.

A subaltern of the regiment of Raizan, named Prohoroff, declares, that his Colonel, Avens, was killed; and that, during the retreat, he saw on the bank of the river, the General-in-Chief Tutchkoff wounded, as well as the Colonel of the grenadiers of Moscow. This corps had few officers killed, but many wounded.

5th. The 24th division of the 6th corps, which was stationed in the guard central battery, mus-

tered after the battle only 30 men each company, though two days before they amounted to 100 each in the regiments of Schirwansk, Butinkas, Usa, and Tomsk; while the companies of the 19th and 40th chasseurs amounted to 115 men each, by means of recruits drawn from Novogorod-Sewersky.

6th. The 2d division of the Guards, composed of the Ismailoff and Lithuanian regiments of grenadiers, and of two chasseur regiments of the Guards and of Finland, under the orders of General Lawroff, were stationed in line in the rear of the three batteries, on the left of the centre. These regiments suffered considerably from the artillery; but that of Ismailoff, having advanced with the bayonet, was so vigorously charged by the cavalry, that not more than 40 men in each company were left to it. General Krapowitski, commanding a brigade, and the Colonel of the regiment of Ismailoff, were there wounded.

(Signed) Sokolnicki, General of Division,
charged with a Special Service.

Mojaisk, Sept. 10, 1812.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, Sept. 16, 1812.

After the battle of the Moskva the French army pursued the enemy upon Moscow, by the three routes of Mojaisk, Svenigorod, and Kalouga. The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubinskoe, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Prince Poniatowski at Feminskoe. The head-quarters were on the 12th transferred from Mojaisk to Peselina: on the 13th they were at the castle of Berwska; on the 14th, at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised, on the Sparrow mountain, two wersts from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of palaces of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian Governor Rastapchin, wished to ruin this fine city when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 3000 malefactors whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 6000 satellites, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal. Our advanced-guard,

arrived in the centre of the city, was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rabble, and took possession of the Kremlin. We have found in the arsenal 60,000 new muskets, and 120 pieces of cannon, on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen ran through its different quarters, and every where set fire to them. The Governor, Rastapchin, had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine, he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the fire engines; so that the most complete anarchy has desolated this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind. The Emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned, without succour, and without nourishment. The Russians acknowledge that they lost 50,000 men in the battle of Moskva. Prince Bragation was

mortally wounded. A list has been made of the Russian Generals wounded or killed in the battle:.it amounts to between 45 and 50.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, Sept. 17, 1812.

The Russsians have celebrated *Te Deum* for the battle of Polotzk, *Te Deums* have been sung for the battles of Riga, for the battle of Ostrovno, and that of Smolenzk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian *Te Deums* that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so, for well-informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the *entrepôt* of Asia and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house

of the miserable Rastapchin some papers, and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world, is no more. On the 14th, the Russians set fire to the Exchange, to the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th, a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the Governor Rastapchin. Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; the fire spread with a prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600, above 1000 palaces, immense magazines; nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been preserved. Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rating its value to state it at many millions. About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared that they acted under the orders of Rastapchin, and the Director of the Police. Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed. They have thus lost every thing: they would remove

nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people. When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this first capital, this holy city, the centre of the Empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rastapchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

* *

The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however, we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants, during the last twenty-four hours, had saved many articles. They endeavoured to stop the progress of the flames; but the Governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines. The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee, and, in short, provisions of all sorts. The advanced-guard is twenty wersts on the road to Kasan, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced-guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier. The temperature

is still that of autumn. The soldiers have found, and continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depôt of those articles.

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, September 20, 1812.

Three hundred incendiaries have been arrested and shot; they were provided with fusees six inches long, which they had between two pieces of wood: they had also squibs, which they threw upon the roofs of the houses. The wretch Rastapchin had these prepared, on the pretence that he wished to send a balloon, full of combustible matter, amidst the French army. He thus got together the squibs and other materials, necessary for the execution of his project.

The fires subsided on the 19th and 20th; three quarters of the city are burned; among other palaces that beautiful one of Catherine, which had been newly furnished: not above a quarter of the houses remain.

While Rastapchin was taking away the fire-engines of the city, he left behind him 60,000 muskets, 150 pieces of cannon, more than 600,000 balls and shells, 1,500,000 cartridges, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder, 400,000 pounds of saltpetre and sulphur. It was not till the 19th that the powder, saltpetre, and sulphur were discovered at a fine establishment, half a league from the city. This is a matter of importance: we are now supplied with ammunition for two campaigns. We every day discover cellars full of wine and brandy. Manufactures were beginning to flourish at Moscow: they are destroyed. The conflagration of this capital will throw Russia one hundred years back. The weather is becoming rainy: the greatest part of the army is in barracks in Moscow.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, Sept. 27, 1812.

The Consul-General Lesseps has been appointed Intendant of the Province of Moscow. He has organised a municipality, and several commissions, all composed of inhabitants of the

country.—The fires have entirely ceased. We every day discover magazines of sugar, furs, clothes, &c. The enemy's army appears to retire upon Kalouga and Toula. Toula contains the greatest manufactory of arms in all Russia. Our advanced-guard is upon the Pakra. The Emperor is lodged in the Imperial Palace of the Kremlin. We have found in the Kremlin several of the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperors; and all the flags taken from the Turks for the last hundred years. The weather is nearly the same as at the end of October at Paris. It rains a little, and we have had some white frosts. We are assured, that the Moskva and the rivers of the country are not frozen over before the middle of November. The greater part of the army is cantoned in Moscow, where it recovers from its fatigues.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, Oct. 9, 1812.

The advanced-guard, commanded by the King of Naples, is upon the Nara, 20 leagues from Moscow. The enemy's army is upon the Ka-

luga. Some skirmishes have taken place for the last three days. The King of Naples has had all the advantage, and always driven the enemy from their positions.

The Cossacks hover upon our flanks. A patrole of 150 dragoons of the guard, commanded by Major Marthod, has fallen into an ambuscade of the Cossacks, between the road of Moscow and Kaluga. The dragoons sabred 300 of them, and opened themselves a passage; but they left 20 men upon the field of battle, who were taken; amongst them is the Major, dangerously wounded. The Duke of Elchingen is at Boghorodosk. The advanced-guard of the Viceroy is at Troitskoi, upon the road to Dmitroff. The colours taken by the Russians from the Turks in different wars, and several curious things found in the Kremlin, have been sent off to Paris. We found a Madonna enriched with diamonds; it has also been sent to Paris.

It appears that Rastapchin has emigrated. At Voronovo he set fire to his castle, and left the following writing attached to a post*.

The palace of Kurakin is one of those which have been saved from the fire; General Count

* Vide Vol. I. page 89.

Nansouty is lodged in it. We succeeded with great difficulty in withdrawing from the hospitals and houses on fire, a part of the Russian sick. There remain about 4000 of these wretched men. The number of those who perished in the fire is extremely great.

We have had for the last eight days a warmer sun than is experienced at Paris at this season. We do not perceive that we are in the North. The Duke of Reggio, who is at Wilna, has entirely recovered. The enemy's General-in-Chief, Bragation, is dead of the wounds which he received in the battle of the Moskva. The Russian army disavows the fire of Moscow; the authors of this attempt are held in detestation among the Russians; they consider Rastapchin as a sort of Marat; he has been able to console himself in the society of the English Commissary Wilson. The Staff Major will cause the details of the battles of Smolenzk and the Moskva to be printed, and point out those who distinguished themselves. We have just armed the Kremlin with 30 pieces of cannon, and constructed ravelins at all the entrances of it. It forms a fortress; and bakehouses and magazines are established in it.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Moscow, October 14, 1812.

General Baron Delzon has marched upon Dmitrioff. The King of Naples is with the advanced-guard upon the Nara, in presence of the enemy, who are occupied in recruiting their army, by completing it from the militia. The weather is very fine. The first snow fell yesterday. In twenty days, it will be necessary we should be in winter-quarters. The troops which Russia had in Moldavia have joined General Tormozoff. Those from Finland have been disembarked at Riga. They marched out and attacked the 10th corps: they have been beaten: 3000 men were made prisoners. We have not yet the official account of this brilliant affair, which does so much honour to General D'York. All our wounded have been removed to Smolenzk, Minsk, and Mohiloff. A great number have been restored to health, and have rejoined their corps. A great many private letters, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, make us well acquainted with the situation of this empire. The project of burning Moscow having been kept secret, the

greater part of the nobles and private individuals had removed nothing. The engineers have taken a plan of the city, in which those houses are marked which were saved from the flames. It results, that we did not succeed in saving more than the tenth part of the town; the other nine-tenths exist no longer.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Noilskoe, October 20, 1812.

All the sick who were in the hospitals of Moscow, left them on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. for Mojaisk and Smolenzk. The artillery caissons, the ammunition taken, a great quantity of curious things, and two trophies, were packed up and sent off on the 15th. The army received orders to bake biscuit for twenty days, and hold itself in readiness to march: in effect, the Emperor left Moscow on the 19th. The head-quarters were the same day at Disna. On the one side, the Kremlin has been armed and fortified, and at the same time it has been mined, in order to blow it up. Some think the Emperor will march upon Toula and Kaluga,

to pass the winter in these provinces, and occupy Moscow by a garrison in the Kremlin. Others suppose the Emperor will blow up the Kremlin, and burn the public establishments which remain, and that he will approach within an hundred leagues of Poland, to establish his winter-quarters in a friendly country, and near to receive every thing which exists in the magazines of Dantzic, Kowna, Wilna, and Minsk, and recover from the fatigues of war. The latter observe, that Moscow is distant from St. Petersburg 180 leagues of bad road, whilst Vitepsk is only 130 from Petersburg; that from Moscow to Kiow is 218 leagues, whilst from Smolenzk to Kiow is but 112 leagues; from whence they conclude that Moscow is not a military position, or that Moscow possesses no longer political importance, since that town is burned, and ruined for 100 years.

The enemy showed many Cossacks, who annoyed our cavalry; the advanced-guard of cavalry placed in advance of Veukovo, were surprised by a horde of Cossacks, who were in the camp, before they could mount on horseback. They took part of General Sebastiani's park of artillery, 100 baggage-waggons, and made about 100 prisoners. The King of Naples mounted on horseback with the cuirassiers and carabineers,

and perceiving a column of light infantry, of four battalions, which the enemy sent to support the Cossacks, he charged it, broke it, and cut it in pieces. General Dezi, Aide-de-Camp to the King, a brave officer, was killed in this charge, which honours the carabineers. The Viceroy has arrived at Fomenskoe. All the army is in march. Marshal the Duke of Treviso has remained at Moscow with a garrison. The weather is very fine, like that in France during October, perhaps a little warmer; but on the first days of November we may expect colds. Every thing indicates that we must think of winter-quarters: our cavalry particularly require it. The infantry refreshed themselves at Moscow, and are very well.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Borosk, Oct. 23, 1812.

After the battle of the Moskva, General Kutusoff took a position a league in advance of Moscow; he established several redoubts to defend the town; he remained there till the last moment. On the 14th of September, seeing the French army march towards him, he took his

resolution, and evacuated the position, passing through Moscow. He crossed through the city with his head-quarters, at half-past nine in the morning. Our advanced-guard passed through it an hour after noon.

The Commandant of the Russian vanguard requested to be allowed to defile in the city, without firing; it was allowed him: but in the Kremlin, the canaille, armed by the Governor, made a resistance, and were immediately dispersed: 10,000 Russian soldiers were the next and following days collected in the city, into which they were brought by their thirst for plunder; they were old and good soldiers; they augmented the number of prisoners.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, the Russian General, commanding the rear-guard, said, that they should fire no longer; that they ought to fight no more; and talked much about peace. He marched upon the road of Kolomna, and our advanced-guard placed itself five leagues from Moscow, upon the bridge of the Moskva. During this time, the Russian army left the Kolomna road, and took that of Kaluga by cross roads. It thus made the half tour of the city at six leagues distance. The wind carried thither clouds of flame and smoke.

This march, according to the statements of the Russian officers, was sombre and religious; consternation filled their souls: they assert that officers and soldiers were so penetrated, that the most profound silence reigned throughout the army as during prayers.

We quickly perceived the enemy's march. The Duke of Istria marched to Disna, with a corps of observation. The King of Naples, at first, followed the enemy upon Podol, and afterwards marched upon their rear, threatening to cut them off from the Kaluga road. Although the King had with him only the advanced-guard, the enemy only allowed themselves time to evacuate the entrenchments they had constructed, and marched six leagues in the rear, after a glorious battle for the advanced-guard. Prince Poniatowski took a position behind the Nara, at the confluence of the Islia. General Lauriston having, on the 5th of October, gone to the Russian head-quarters, the communications were re-established between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, who, between themselves, agreed not to attack each other, without giving three hours' notice; but on the 18th, at seven in the morning, 4000 Cossacks came in from a wood, situated within half cannon-shot of General Sebastiani, forming the ex-

treme left of the advanced-guard, who had neither been occupied nor inspected that day. They made an attack upon this light cavalry at a time when they were on foot, at the distribution of meal. This light cavalry could not form but at a quarter of a league at farthest. Whilst the enemy penetrated by this opening, a park of 12 pieces of cannon, and 20 caissons, of General Sebastiani, were taken in a ravine, with baggage waggons in number thirty, in all sixty-five waggons, instead of 100, as stated in the last Bulletin. At the same time, the enemy's regular cavalry and two columns of infantry penetrated by the opening. They hoped to gain the wood, and the defile of Voronovo before us; but the King of Naples was there: he was on horseback. He marched and penetrated the Russian line of cavalry in ten or twelve different charges. He perceived a division of six enemy's battalions, commanded by Lieutenant-General Muller; charged, and penetrated it. This division was massacred—Lieutenant-General Muller was killed. While this was passing, General Poniatowski successfully repulsed a Russian division. The Polish General Fischer was killed by a ball.

The enemy not only suffered a loss superior to ours, but had the shame of having violated the

truce concluded between the advanced-guard; a thing hardly ever done. Our loss amounts to 800 men, in killed, wounded, and taken: that of the enemy is double. Several Russian officers were taken; two of their generals were killed; and this day the King of Naples has proved what presence of mind, valour, and a knowledge of war can effect. In general, throughout all this campaign, the Prince has shown himself worthy of the supreme rank in which he is placed. However, the Emperor wishing to oblige the enemy to evacuate his entrenched camp, and drive them several marches back, in order to be able tranquilly to proceed to the countries chosen for his winter-quarters, and actually necessary to be occupied for the execution of his ulterior projects,—on the 17th, ordered General Lauriston, with his advanced-guard, to place himself behind the defile of Winkowo, in order that his movements might not be perceived.

After Moscow had ceased to exist, the Emperor had determined either to abandon this heap of ruins, or only occupy the Kremlin with 3000 men; but the Kremlin, after 15 days' labour, was not judged sufficiently strong to be abandoned for twenty or thirty days to its own forces. It would have weakened and incommoded the army in its movements, without giv-

ing a great advantage. If he wished to protect Moscow from the beggars and plunderers, 20,000 men would have been necessary. Moscow is, at present, a truly unhealthy and impure sink. A population of 200,000 wandering in the neighbouring woods, dying with hunger, come to these ruins to seek what remains, and vegetables in the gardens to support life. It appeared useless to compromise any thing whatever for an object which was of no military importance, and which has now become of no political importance. All the magazines which were in the city having been carefully examined, and the others emptied, the Emperor caused the Kremlin to be mined. The Duke of Treviso caused it to be blown up at two o'clock *A. M.* on the 23d: the arsenal, barracks, magazines—all were destroyed. This ancient citadel, which takes its date from the foundation of the monarchy,—this first palace of the Czars, has been destroyed! The Duke of Treviso has marched for Verein The Emperor of Russia's Aide-de-camp, Baron Winzingerode, having, on the 22d, attempted to penetrate at the head of 500 Cossacks, was repulsed and taken prisoner, with a young Russian officer named Narskin. On the 19th, the head-quarters were in the Castle of Troitskoi: they remained there on the 20th. On the 21st they were at Ignatien: the 22d at Po-

minskoi, all the army having made two flank-marches; and the 23d at Borosk.

The Emperor reckons upon marching on the 24th to gain the Dwina, and taking a position which will bring him within eighty leagues of Petersburg and Wilna; a double advantage; that is to say, 20 marches nearer his means and his object. Of 4000 stone houses, which were in Moscow, not more than 200 remain. It has been said a fourth remained, because in that calculation 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are even damaged. Of 8000 houses of wood, nearly 500 remain. It was proposed to the Emperor to burn what remained of the city, to treat the Russians in their own way, and to extend this measure round Moscow. There are 2000 villages, and as many country-houses and chateaux. It was proposed to form four columns of 2000 men each, and charge them with burning every thing for twenty leagues round Moscow.—That will teach the Russians, said they, to make war according to rule, and not like Tartars. If they burn a village, or a house, we must make them answer for it, by burning a hundred. The Emperor refused to allow these measures, which would have aggravated the misfortunes of this population. Of 9000 proprietors, whose castles would have been

burned, an hundred perhaps would have been sectaries of the Marat of Russia, but 8900 are brave men, already too much the victims of some wretches. To punish 100 guilty persons, 8900 would have been ruined. We must add, that it would absolutely have left without resources 200,000 poor boors, innocent of every thing. The Emperor therefore contented himself with ordering the destruction of the citadel and military establishment, according to the usages of war, without doing any thing to ruin individuals, already too unhappy by the consequences of the war.

The inhabitants of Russia do not recollect such a season as we have had for the last 20 days. It is the sun and fine days of a journey from Fontainbleau. The army is in an extremely rich country; it may be compared to the best in France or Germany.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Vereya, Oct. 27, 1812.

On the 27th, Prince Poniatowski marched upon Vereya. On the 23d, the army was about

to follow this movement; but, in the afternoon we learnt that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp, and was on march to the little town of Maloyaroslavitz. It was found necessary to march after him, and obstruct his intentions. The Viceroy received orders to march. Delzon's division arrived on the 23d, at six in the evening, on the left bank; took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be repaired. In the night between the 23d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, and took possession of the heights on the right bank, which are extremely advantageous. On the 24th, at day-break, the battle commenced. During this time, the enemy's army appeared quite entire, and took a position behind the town. The divisions Delzon, Broussier, and Pino, and the Italian guard, were successively engaged. This engagement does the greatest honour to the Viceroy, and the 4th corps of the army. Two-thirds of the enemy's army were engaged to maintain his position; but this was in vain, for the town was taken, as well as the heights. The enemy retreated so precipitately, that he was obliged to throw 20 pieces of cannon into the river. Towards night, the Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl debouched with his corps, and all the army was in order of battle, with its artillery, on

the 25th, in the position which the enemy occupied the night before.

The Emperor moved his head-quarters on the 24th to the village of Ghorodnia. At seven in the morning, 6000 Cossacks, who had slipped into the wood, made a general huzza in the rear of his position, and took six pieces of cannon, which were parked. The Duke of Istria set off at a gallop with all the horse-guards. This horde was sabred; the artillery it had taken was recovered, and several of his waggons were captured. 600 of these Cossacks were killed, wounded, or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded, and 3 killed. The General of Division, Count Rapp, had a horse killed under him. The intrepidity of which this general has given so many proofs, is shown on every occasion. At the commencement of the charge, the Cossack officers called the guards, which they remembered, (*Muscadins de Paris,*) Parisian fops. The Major-General of dragoons, Letort, distinguished himself. At eight o'clock, order was re-established.

The Emperor marched to Maloyaroslavitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an attack next morning; but in the night the enemy retreated. The Prince of Eckmuhl

followed him for six hours. The Emperor then let him go; and directed the movement upon Vereya. On the 26th, head-quarters were at Borosk, and on the 27th at Vereya. The Prince of Eckmuhl is to-night at Borosk; the Duke of Elchingen at Mojaisk. It is beautiful weather—the roads are excellent; it is the end of autumn; this weather will last eight days longer, and at that period we shall have arrived in our new position.

In the battle of Malovaroslavitz, the Italian guard distinguished itself. It took the position and maintained it. General Baron Delzon, a distinguished officer, was killed with three balls. Our loss was 1500 men killed or wounded; that of the enemy is 6 or 7000. We found on the field of battle 1700 Russians, amongst whom were 1100 recruits, dressed in grey jackets, having hardly served two months. The old Russian infantry is destroyed. The Russian army would have no consistence but for the numerous reinforcements of Cossacks recently arrived from the Don. Well informed persons assure us, that in the Russian infantry the first rank only is composed of soldiers, and that the second and third ranks are filled with recruits and militia, and who, notwithstanding the promises made

them, are incorporated. The Russians had three generals killed; and General Count Pino was slightly wounded.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Smolenzk, Nov. 11, 1812.

The imperial head-quarters were, on the 1st of November, at Viasma, and on the 9th at Smolenzk. The weather was very fine up to the 6th, but on the 7th winter began. The ground is covered with snow. The roads have become very slippery, and very difficult for carriage-horses. We have lost many men by cold and fatigue; night bivouackings are very injurious to them. Since the battle of Maloyaroslavitz, the advanced-guard has seen no other enemy than the Cossacks, who, like the Arabs, pour upon the flanks, and fly about to annoy. On the 2d, at two in the afternoon, 12,000 Russian infantry, covered by a cloud of Cossacks, intercepted the communication, a league's distance from Viasma, between the Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy. The Prince of Eckmuhl and the Viceroy marched upon this column, drove it from the

road, and overthrew it in the wood; took a Major-General with a good number of prisoners, and carried off six pieces of cannon: since that time we have not again seen the Russian infantry, but only Cossacks. Since the bad weather, from the 6th, we have lost more than 3000 carriage horses, and nearly 100 of our caissons have been destroyed.

General Witgenstein, having been reinforced by the Russian divisions from Finland, and by a great number of troops from the militia, attacked, on the 18th of October, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; he was repulsed by that Marshal and General Wrede, who took more than 3000 prisoners, and covered the field of battle with his dead.

On the 20th, Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, having been informed that Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with the 9th corps, was advancing to reinforce him, repassed the Dwina, and marched to meet him, in order, on having effected a junction with him, to fight Witgenstein, and oblige him to repass the Dwina. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr bestows the highest eulogium upon his troops. The Swiss division distinguished itself by its *sang froid* and bravery. Colonel Gueheneue, of the 26th regiment of light

infantry, was wounded. Marshal St. Cyr received a ball in the foot; Marshal the Duke of Reggio has arrived to replace him, and has retaken the command of the 2d corps. The health of the Emperor has never been better.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Molodetchino, Dec. 3, 1812.

To the 6th of November the weather was fine, and the movement of the army executed with the greatest success. The cold weather began on the 7th; from that moment we every night lost several hundred horses, in consequence of bivouacking. Arrived at Smolenzk, we had already lost many cavalry and artillery horses. The Russian army, from Volhynia, was opposed to our right: our right left the Minsk line of operations, and took for the pivot of its operations the Warsaw line. On the 9th, the Emperor was informed, at Smolenzk, of this change in the line of operations, and conceived what the enemy would do. However hard it appeared to him to put himself in movement during so cruel a season, the new state of things demanded it. He expected to arrive at Minsk, or at least upon

the Berezina, before the enemy; on the 13th, he quitted Smolenzk; on the 16th, he slept at Krasnoy. The cold, which began on the 7th, suddenly increased; and on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, the thermometer was 16 and 18 degrees below the freezing point. The roads were covered with ice; the cavalry, artillery, and baggage horses, perished every night, not only by hundreds, but by thousands, particularly the German and French horses. In a few days, more than 30,000 horses perished; our cavalry were on foot; our artillery and our baggage were without conveyance. It was necessary to abandon and destroy a great part of our cannon, ammunition, and provisions. This army, so fine on the 6th, was very different on the 14th,—almost without cavalry, without artillery, without transports. Without cavalry, we could not reconnoitre a quarter of a league's distance; without artillery, we could not risk a battle, and firmly await it: it was requisite to march, in order not to be constrained to a battle, which the want of ammunition prevented us from desiring; it was requisite to occupy a certain space, not to be turned, and that too without cavalry, which led and connected the columns. This difficulty, joined to a cold which suddenly came on, rendered our situation miserable. Those men, whom nature had not sufficiently steeled to be

above all the chances of fate and fortune, appeared shook, lost their gaiety, their good humour, and dreamed but of misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she has created superior to every thing, preserved their gaiety, and their ordinary manners, and saw fresh glory in the different difficulties to be surmounted.

The enemy, who saw upon the roads traces of that frightful calamity which had overtaken the French army, endeavoured to take advantage of it. He surrounded all the columns with his Cossacks, who carried off, like the Arabs of the desert, the trains and carriages which separated. This contemptible cavalry, which only make noise, and are not capable of penetrating through a company of voltigeurs, rendered themselves formidable by favour of circumstances. Nevertheless, the enemy had to repent of all the serious attempts which he wished to undertake: they were overthrown by the Viceroy, before whom they were placed, and lost many men.

The Duke of Elchingen, with 3000 men, had blown up the ramparts of Smolenzk: he was surrounded, and found himself in a critical position, but he extricated himself from it with that intrepidity by which he is distinguished. After having kept the enemy at a distance from

him during the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed him, at night he made a movement on the right, passed the Boristhenes, and deceived all the calculations of the enemy. On the 19th, the army passed the Boristhenes at Orcha; and the Russian army being fatigued, and having lost a great number of men, ceased from its attempts. The army of Volhynia had inclined, on the 16th, upon Minsk, and marched upon Borrisoff. General Dombrowski defended the bridge-head of Borrisoff with 3000 men. On the 23d he was forced, and obliged to evacuate this position. The enemy then passed the Berezina, marching upon Bobr; the division Lambert formed the advanced-guard. The second corps, commanded by the Duke of Reggio, which was at Tacherein, had received orders to march upon Borrisoff, to secure to the army the passage of the Berezina. On the 24th, the Duke of Reggio met the division Lambert, four leagues from Borrisoff, attacked and defeated it, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, 500 baggage waggons of the army of Volhynia, and threw the enemy on the right bank of the Berezina. General Berkeim, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a fine charge. The enemy could only secure his safety by burning the bridge, which is more than 300 toises in length. Nevertheless, the enemy occupied all

the passages of the Berezina: this river is forty toises wide, and had much floating ice on it, but its banks are covered with marshes 300 toises long, which present great obstacles in clearing it. The enemy's General had placed his four divisions at the different debouches, where he presumed the French army would attempt to pass. On the 26th, at break of day, the Emperor, after having deceived the enemy by different movements made during the day of the 25th, marched upon the village of Studzeana, and caused, in spite of an enemy's division, and in its presence, two brigades to be thrown over the river. The Duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy, and led him, fighting, two hours. The enemy retired upon the tête-du-pont of Borrisoff. General Legrand, an officer of the first-rate merit, was badly, but not dangerously, wounded. During the whole of the 26th and 27th, the army passed.

The Duke of Belluno, commanding the 9th corps, had received orders to follow the movement of the Duke of Reggio, to form the rear-guard, and keep in check the Russian army from the Dwina, which followed him. Partonneaux's division formed the rear-guard of this corps.

On the 27th, at noon, the Duke of Belluno arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzeana. Partonneaux's division set out at night from Borrisoff. A brigade of this division, which formed the rear-guard, and which was charged with burning the bridge, marched at seven in the evening, and arrived between ten and eleven o'clock; it sought its first brigade and its General, who had departed two hours before, and which it had not met with in its route. Its researches were in vain; some uneasiness was then conceived. All we have since been able to learn is, that the first brigade set out at five o'clock, missed its way at six, went to the right in place of proceeding to the left, and marched two or three leagues in this direction; that, during the night, and benumbed with cold, it rallied at seeing the enemy's fires, which it mistook for those of the French army. Thus surrounded, it was taken. This cruel mistake must have caused us a loss of 2000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. Reports state, that the General of Division was not with his column, and had marched alone.

All the army having passed, on the morning of the 28th the Duke of Belluno guarded the tête-du-pont upon the left bank: the Duke of

Reggio, and behind him all the army, was upon the right bank. Borrisoff having been evacuated, the armies of the Dwina and Volhynia communicated; they planned an attack on the 28th, at break of day. The Duke of Reggio caused the Emperor to be informed that he was attacked. Half an hour afterwards, the Duke of Belluno was on the left bank. The Duke of Elchingen immediately followed the Duke of Reggio, and the Duke of Treviso the Duke of Elchingen. The battle became warm. The enemy wishing to turn our right, General Doumere, commanding the 5th division of cuirassiers, which made part of the 2d corps that remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of cavalry, by the 4th and 5th regiments of cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods, to pierce the centre of the enemy. The enemy was defeated and put to the rout, together with his cavalry, which came to the assistance of his infantry. Six thousand prisoners, two standards, and six pieces of cannon fell into our hands. On his side, the Duke of Belluno vigorously charged the enemy, defeated him, took from five to six hundred prisoners, and did not suffer him to advance within reach of the cannon of the bridge. General Fournier made a fine charge of cavalry. In the battle of the Berezina, the army of Volhynia suffered

much. The Duke of Reggio was wounded, but his wound is not dangerous. He received a ball in his side.

The next day (the 29th) we remained on the field of battle. We had to make our choice between two routes—that to Minzk, and that to Wilna. The road to Minzk led through the middle of a forest, and of uncultivated marshes, where it was impossible for the army to subsist itself. On the other hand, the road to Wilna led through a very fine country. The army being without cavalry, deficient in ammunition, and horribly fatigued by fifty days' march, carrying in its train all the sick and wounded of so many battles, stood greatly in need of getting to its magazines.

On the 30th, the head-quarters were at Pletchinichou; on the 1st of December at Slaike; and on the 3d, at Molodetchino, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna. All the wounded officers and soldiers, and whatever else could be of embarrassment, with the baggage, &c. were sent off to Wilna.

To say that the army stands in need of re-establishing its dicipline, of refreshing itself, of remounting its cavalry, completing its artillery,

and its materials,—this is the result of the exposé which has just been made. Its repose is of the first necessity. The *materiel* and the horses are coming in; General Boureicr has already more than 20,000 remount horses in different depôts.

The artillery has already repaired its losses. The Generals, officers, and soldiers, have suffered greatly from want. Numbers have lost their baggage by the loss of their horses, and several by the effect of the Cossacks ambushes. The Cossacks have taken numbers of isolated persons, of geographical engineers, who were taking positions, and of wounded officers, who were marching without precaution, preferring running the risk, to marching slowly, and going with the convoy.

The reports of the General Officers, commanding the different corps, will make known what officers and soldiers have chiefly distinguished themselves, and the details of these memorable events.

In all these movements the Emperor has been continually marching in the middle of his guards —the cavalry commanded by the Duke of Istria, and the infantry commanded by the Duke of

Dantzic. His Majesty has been well satisfied with the fine spirit shown by his guards. They have always been ready to show themselves wherever their presence was needful: but circumstances have always been such that their appearance alone was sufficient, and that they never were in a situation which required them to charge. The Prince of Neufchatel, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Equerry, and all the Aides-de-Camp and military officers of the household, have always accompanied his Majesty. Our cavalry was dismounted to such a degree, that it was necessary to collect the officers, who had still a horse remaining, in order to form four companies of 150 men each.

The Generals there performed the functions of captains, and the colonels those of subalterns. This sacred squadron, commanded by General Grouchy, and under the orders of the King of Naples, did not lose sight of the Emperor in all these movements. The health of his Majesty was never better.

Paris, Dec. 18, 1812.

the 5th of December, the Emperor, having called together at his head-quarters at Smor-

gonie, the Viceroy, the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Marshals Dukes of Elchingen, Dantzic, Treviso, the Prince of Eckmuhl, the Duke of Istria, acquainted them, that he had nominated the King of Naples his Lieutenant-General, to command the army during the rigorous season. His Majesty, in passing through Wilna, was employed several hours with the Duke of Bassano. His Majesty travelled *incognito*, in a single sledge, with and under the name of the Duke of Vicenza. He examined the fortifications of Praga, surveyed Warsaw, and remained there several hours unknown. Two hours before his departure he sent for Count Potocki, and the Minister of Finance of the Grand Duchy, with whom he had a long conference. His Majesty arrived on the 14th, at one o'clock in the morning, at Dresden.

FRENCH BULLETINS

ISSUED

DURING THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN OF 1813.

NOTIFICATIONS BY HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS.

April 15.—HIS Majesty the Emperor set out this morning, at one o'clock, for Metz, to take the command of the army.

April 20.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Metz on the midnight of the 16th of April, 1813.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent, has received the following bulletin from his Majesty the Emperor:—

Mayence, April 20.

The corps of the Prince of Moskva, 60,000 strong, is in advance of Erfurt. Its advanced-guard, commanded by General Souham, is at Veyma. Three hundred Prussian hussars have been overthrown by the 10th hussars; we took 60 men and four officers from them; one of them was an Aide-de-Camp of General Blucher. The enemy has no infantry upon the left bank of the Elbe. The Duke of Ragusa is at Gotha with the 6th corps, 10,000 men strong. The Duke of Istria is with the Imperial Guard at Eysenach. General Bertrand, with the 4th corps of 60,000 men, is at Cobourg. The Viceroy is in the same position, his left supported by the Elbe, at the mouth of the Saale, his centre at Bernburg, his right to the Hartz. Forces arrive from all sides, and the enemy will be forced to a speedy retreat.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Situation of the French Armies.

Paris, May 3.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 28th of April:—

The head-quarters of the Emperor were, on the 28th, at Naumburg: the Prince of Moskva had passed the Saale: General Souham had overthrown an advanced-guard of 2000 men, who wished to dispute the passage of the river: the whole corps of the Prince of Moskva was in order of battle beyond Naumburg: General Bertrand occupied Jena, and had his corps ranged upon the famous field of battle of Jena.

The Viceroy debouched by Halle and Marseburg: the Duke of Reggio, with the 12th corps, had arrived at Saalfeldt: General Sebastiani marched on the 24th upon Vilzen; he overthrew a corps of adventurers, commanded by the Russian General Tchernicheff; he dispersed his infantry, he took part of his baggage and artillery, and pursued him, *l'epée dans les reins*, upon Luneberg.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, May 4.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and Regent, has received the following news relative to the situation of the armies on the 30th of April:—

On the 29th his Majesty moved his head-quarters to Naumburg; the Prince of Moskva had marched upon Weissenfels; his advanced-

guard, commanded by General Souham, arrived near that town at two o'clock in the afternoon. He found himself in presence of the Russian General Lanskoy, commanding a division of 6 or 7000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; General Souham had no cavalry, but without waiting for it he marched against the enemy, and drove him from his different positions. The enemy unmasked twelve pieces of cannon: General Souham placed a similar number in a battery. The cannonade became very lively, and caused destruction in the Russian ranks, which were mounted and uncovered, whilst our pieces were supported by tirailleurs, placed in ravines, and the villages. The General of Brigade, Cheminau, distinguished himself. The enemy attempted several charges of cavalry: our infantry received him, formed in squares, and by their fire covered the field of battle with Russian corpses and horses. The Prince of Moskva said, that he never had seen, at the same time, more enthusiasm and more *sang froid* in infantry.

We entered Weissenfels; but seeing that the enemy wished to keep near the town, the infantry marched against him at the *pas de charge*, with cries of "Long live the Emperor." The enemy's division retreated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 700 men.

On the 27th, Count Lauriston marched upon Wettin, where the enemy had a bridge. General Maison erected a battery, which obliged the enemy to burn the bridge, and he seized the *tête-de-pont* which the enemy had constructed.

On the 28th, Count Lauriston advanced upon the Halle, where a Russian corps occupied a *tête-de-pont*, overthrew the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate the *tête-de-pont* and destroy the bridge. A very brisk cannonade took place from the opposite banks. Our loss was sixty-seven men, that of the enemy was much more considerable.

The Viceroy ordered the Marshal Duke of Tarentum to march upon Marseburg. On the 29th, at four in the afternoon, this Marshal arrived before that town; he found 2000 Prussians, who wished to defend themselves there: these Prussians belonged to D'York's corps, those even whom the Marshal commanded in chief, and who had abandoned him upon the Niemen. The Marshal entered by main force, killed some men, and made 200 prisoners, among whom were a Major, and took possession of the town and bridge.

Count Bertrand had, on the 29th, his head-quarters at Domburg, upon the Saale, occupying with one of his divisions the bridge of Jena.

The Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at Koesen, upon the Saale; the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Saalfeldt, upon the Saale.

The battle of Weissenfels is remarkable; because it was a contest between infantry and cavalry, equal in number, upon an open plain, and the advantage remained with the infantry. Young battalions were seen behaving with as much *sang froid* and impetuosity as the oldest troops.

So much for the opening of this campaign. The enemy has been driven from all that he occupied upon the left bank of the Saale; we are masters of all the debouches of that river; the junction between the armies of the Elbe and the Mein has been effected, and the important towns of Naumburg, Weissenfels, and Marseburg, have been taken possession of by main force.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 4.

The fortress of Thorn has capitulated; the garrison is to return into Bavaria; it was composed of 600 French, and 2700 Bavarians; of this number of 3300 men, 1200 were in the hospitals. No preparations as yet have announced the commencement of the siege of Dantzic; the garrison was in excellent condition, and master of the ground without. Modlin and Zamose were not seriously annoyed. At Stettin a brisk engagement had taken place: the enemy having endeavoured to introduce himself between Stettin and Dam, was driven into the marshes, and 1500 Prussians killed or taken. A letter received from Glogau informs us, that that fortress on the 12th of April was in the best state. Nothing new had occurred at Custrin. Spandau was besieged: a powder magazine had been blown up: the enemy, wishing to take advantage of this to give an assault, were repulsed. after having lost 1000 men killed or wounded. No prisoners were made, because we were separated from them by marshes.

The Russians have thrown some shells into Wittenburg, and burnt a part of the town: they attempted an attack by main force, which did not succeed. They lost in it from 5 to 600 men.

The following appears to be the position of the Russian army:—A corps of partisans, commanded by a man called Dornberg (who, in 1809, was Captain of the King of Westphalia's Guards, and who basely behaved), was at Hamburg, and made excursions between the Elbe and the Weser. General Sebastiani had set out to cut him off from the Elbe. The two Prussian corps of Generals D'York and Blucher appeared to occupy, the first the right bank of the Lower Saale, the second the right bank of the Upper Saale. The Russian Generals Winzingerode and Witgenstein occupied Leipzig. General Barclay de Tolly was upon the Vistula, observing Dantzic; General Sacken was before the Austrian corps in the direction of Cracow, upon the Pilica. The Emperor Alexander, with the Russian guard, and General Kutusoff, having some 20,000 men, appeared to be upon the Oder; they announced first, that they would be at Dresden on the 12th, afterwards on the 20th of April; neither of which have been realized.

The enemy appears to wish to maintain himself upon the Saale. The Saxons were in Torgau.

The following is the position of the French army:—The Viceroy had his head-quarters at Mansfeldt, the left leaning upon the left of the Saale, occupying Calbe and Bernburg, where the Duke of Belluno is. General Lauriston, with the 5th corps, occupied Asleben, Sandersleben, and Gerbalet. The 31st division was upon Eisleben; the 35th and 36th were in rear, as a reserve. The Prince of Moskva had his corps in advance of Weimar. The Duke of Ragusa was at Gotha; the 4th corps, commanded by General Bertrand, was at Saalfeldt; the 12th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Reggio, arrived at Colberg.

The guard is at Erfurt, where the Emperor arrived at eleven o'clock in the evening of the 25th. On the 26th his Majesty reviewed the guard, and inspected the fortification of the town and citadel. He designed to point out the places for establishing hospitals to contain 6000 sick or wounded, having ordered that Erfurt should be the last line of evacuation. On the 27th the Emperor reviewed Bonnet's division, which forms part of the 6th corps, under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa.

All the army appears in motion; already have all the parties which the enemy had upon the left bank of the Saale fallen back. Three thousand cavalry had marched upon Norhausen, to penetrate into the Hartz, and another party advanced upon Heiligenstadt, to menace Cassel: all these have precipitately retreated, leaving sick, wounded, and stragglers, who have been made prisoners. From the heights of Ebersdorf to the mouth of the Saale, there are no longer any enemies upon the left bank. The junction of the armies of the Elbe and the Mein took place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Marseburg.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 7.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the 1st of May:—

"The Emperor had removed his head-quarters to Weissenfels, the Viceroy his to Marseburg, General Maison had entered Halle, the Duke of Ragusa had his head-quarters at

Naumburg, Count Bertrand was at Stohssen, the Duke of Reggio had his head-quarters at Jena. There was much rain on the 30th of April; on the 1st of May the weather was better. Three bridges had been thrown across the Saale at Weissenfels; campaign works had been commenced at Naumburg, and three bridges had been thrown over the Saale. Fifteen grenadiers of the 13th line, between Jena and Saalfeldt, were surrounded by 95 Prussian hussars: the commandant, who was a Colonel, advanced, saying, 'Frenchmen, surrender!' The serjeant killed him. The other grenadiers formed in a platoon, killed 7 Prussians, and the hussars went off faster than they came.

"The different parts of the old guard were collected at Weissenfels; the General of Division, Roguet, commands them. The Emperor visited all the advanced posts, notwithstanding the badness of the weather. His Majesty enjoys excellent health. The first blow with the sabre which was given at the renewing of this campaign at Weimar, took of the ear of Major-General Blucher's son. It was by a Mareschal des Logis, of the 10th hussars, that this blow was given. The inhabitants of Weimar remark, that the first sabre blow given in the campaign of 1806 at Saalfeldt, and which killed Prince

Louis of Prussia, was given by a Mareschal des Logis of the same regiment."

SIXTH BULLETIN.

Battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army at nine in the morning of the 2d of May:—

"On the 1st of May the Emperor mounted on horseback at nine in the morning, with the Prince of Moskva. General Souham's division put itself in motion towards the fine plain which commences upon the heights of Weissenfels, and extends to the Elbe. This division was formed in four squares of four battalions each, each square of 500 toises from the other, and having four pieces of cannon. Behind the square was placed General Laboissier's brigade of cavalry, under the orders of Count Valeny, who had just arrived. Girard and Marchant's divisions came behind, *en echelon*, and formed in the same manner as Souham's division. Mar-

shal the Duke of Istria was on the right, with all the cavalry of the guard. At eleven o'clock this disposition was made. The Prince of Moskva, in presence of a cloud of the enemy's cavalry, which covered the plain, put himself in motion upon the defile of Poserna. He seized upon several villages without giving a blow. The enemy occupied, upon the height of the defile, one of the finest positions that can be seen; he had six pieces of cannon, and presented three lines of cavalry. The first square passed the defile at the *pas de charge*, amidst cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' long continued throughout the line. It seized upon the height. The four squares of Souham's division passed the defile. Two other divisions of cavalry then came to reinforce the enemy, with twenty pieces of cannon. The cannonade became lively. The enemy every where gave ground. Souham's division marched upon Lutzen; Girard's took the direction of the Pegau road.

" The Emperor, wishing to reinforce the batteries of this last division, sent 12 pieces of the guard, under the orders of his Aide-de-Camp, General Drouet, and this reinforcement performed prodigies. The ranks of the enemy's cavalry were overthrown by grape-shot. At the same moment the Viceroy debouched from

Marseburg, with the 11th corps, commanded by the Duke of Tarentum, and the 5th, commanded by General Lauriston. General Lauriston's corps was on the left, upon the high road from Marseburg to Leipzig; that of the Duke of Tarentum, where the Viceroy was, on the right. The Viceroy, hearing the brisk cannonade which took place at Lutzen, made a movement to the right; and the Emperor, almost at the same moment, at the village of Lutzen. Marchant's division, and, in succession, Brenier and Ricard's divisions, passed the defile; but the business was settled when they entered in line: 15,000 cavalry were therefore driven from these plains, by nearly the same number of infantry. It was General Winzingerode who commanded these three divisions, one of which was General Lanskoy's. The enemy displayed but one division of infantry. Become more prudent by the battle of Weissenfels, and astonished at the fine order and *sang froid* of our march, the enemy dared not approach any part of our infantry, and was crushed by our grape-shot. Our loss amounted to 33 men killed, and 55 wounded, one a Chief of Battalion. The loss may be considered as extremely trifling, in comparison to that of the enemy, who had 3 colonels, 30 officers, and 400 men killed or wounded, besides a great number of horses; but by one of those fatalities with

which the history of war is full, the first cannon-ball which was fired on this day, struck the wrist of the Duke of Istria, pierced his groin and killed him instantly. He had advanced 36 paces from the tirailleurs, in order to reconnoitre the plain.

"This Marshal, who has a just title to be named brave and just, was equally recommendable for his military *coup d'œil*, by his great experience in managing cavalry, as by his civil qualities and attachment to the Emperor. His death upon the field of honour is more worthy of envy; it was so rapid that it must have been without pain. There are few losses which could have more sensibly affected the Emperor's heart; the army and all France will partake of the grief his Majesty felt. The Duke of Istria, since the first Italian campaigns, that is, for sixteen years, had always, in different ranks, commanded the Emperor's guards, which followed him in all his campaigns and battles. The *sang froid*, good-will, and intrepidity of the young soldiers astonished the veterans and all the officers. It is a proof of the saying, '*that to souls well born, virtue does not wait a number of years.*' His Majesty had, on the night between the 1st and 2d of May, his head-quarters at Lutzen; the Viceroy is at Markranstedt; the Prince of Moskva is at Keya; and the Duke of Ragusa is at Poserna.

General Bertrand was at Stohssen; the Duke of Reggio in march upon Naumburg. At Dantzic, the garrison has obtained great advantages, and made so successful a sortie, that it took prisoners a corps of 3000 Russians. The garrison of Wittenburg also appears to have distinguished itself, and to have, in a sortie, caused considerable injury to the enemy."

A letter in cyphers, which has this moment arrived from the garrison of Glogau, is conceived in these terms:—

"All goes on well; the Russians have made several attempts upon this place; they have always been repulsed with much loss; three or four thousand men blockade us, sometimes less, sometimes more. The trenches have been opened; during two days the fire from our batteries forced them to abandon their project.

(Signed) General LAPLANE.

"*Glogau, April* 13, 1812."

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 8.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent has received news from the Emperor, from the field of battle, two leagues in advance of Lutzen,

the 2d of May, at 10 o'clock in the evening, at the moment when the Emperor had thrown himself upon a bed to take some hours sleep.

"The Emperor informs her Majesty, that he has gained the most complete victory over the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and King of Prussia in person; that in this battle more than 150,000 cannon-balls had been fired, that the troops covered themselves with glory in it; and, that notwithstanding the immense inferiority of cavalry which the French army had, that good will and courage, inherent in Frenchmen, supplied every thing. The enemy was briskly pursued. No Marshal, no person composing the household of the Emperor, was killed or wounded.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 9.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 3d of May, 9 o'clock in the evening:—

"The Emperor at the break of day of the 3d, traversed the field of battle. At 10 o'clock he put himself in motion to follow the enemy. His head-quarters were on the 3d, in the evening, at

Pegau. The Viceroy had his at Wichstanden, half way between Pegau and Borna. Count Lauriston, whose corps had taken no part in the battle, set out from Leipzig, to march upon Zwenkau, where he had arrived. The Duke of Ragusa had passed the Elster, at the village of Leitz-Kowitz, and Count Bertrand had passed it at the village of Gredel. The Prince of Moskva was in a position upon the field of battle. The Duke of Reggio, from Naumburg, was marching upon Zeitz. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia passed through Pegau, in the night of the 2d, and arrived in the village of Loberstadt, at eleven o'clock at night. They reposed there four hours, and set out on the 3d, at three o'clock in the morning, in the direction of Borna.

"The enemy has not recovered from his astonishment, at finding himself beaten on so large a plain, by an army so greatly inferior in cavalry. Several colonels and superior officers, taken prisoners, assure us, that at the enemy's head-quarters, they had not learned of the Emperor's presence at the army; till the battle had commenced they believed the Emperor to be at Erfurt.—As always happens in similar circumstances, the Prussians accuse the Russians of not having fought well. The greatest confusion prevails in their retreat. Several of those pretended volun-

teers which were raised in Prussia, have been made prisoners; they cause pity. All declare that they were enrolled by force, and on pain of seeing their property and families confiscated. The country people say that a Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; that several Russian and Prussian generals have been killed or wounded. The Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz is also reported to be killed; but this intelligence is yet but the reports of the country. The joy of these countries at being delivered from the Cossacks is indescribable. The inhabitants speak with contempt of all the proclamations and attempts which have been made to tempt them to insurrection. The Russian and Prussian army was composed of the corps of the Prussian Generals D'York, Blucher, and Bulow, and those of the Russian Generals Witgenstein, Winzingerode, Miloradovitch, and Tormozoff. The Russian and Prussian guards were likewise there. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and all the Princes of the Royal house of Prussia were in the battle. The combined Russian and Prussian army is estimated at from 150 to 200.000 men. All the Russian cuirassiers were there, and have suffered greatly."

NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 7.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, on the 4th of May, in the evening:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 4th, at Borna. Those of the Viceroy at Colditz. Those of General Count Bertrand at Frohburg. Those of General Count Lauriston at Malbus. Those of the Prince of Moskva at Leipzig; and those of the Duke of Reggio at Zeitz. The enemy is retiring on Dresden, in the greatest disorder, and by every road. All the villages in the road of the army are found full of Russian and Prussian wounded. The Major-General Prince of Neufchatel has given orders for the interment of the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, on the morning of the 4th, at Pegau, and with all the honours due to his rank. In the battle of the 2d, General Dumoutier, who commands the division of the young guards, has sustained the reputation which he had already acquired in the preceding campaigns. He bestows high praise on his division. General of Division, Brenier, was wounded. The Generals of Brigade, Chemineau and Grillot, were wounded, and have suffered amputation. By a

calculation of the number of cannon-shot fired in the battle, it is found to be less considerable than was at first believed; only 39,500 cannon-shot were fired. At the battle of Moskva there were fired upwards of 50,000."

TENTH BULLETIN.

Details of the General Battle.

Paris, May 8.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army:—

"The battles of Weissenfels and Lutzen were but the prelude of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden, with their forces, the latter end of April, learning that the French army had debouched from the Thuringia, adopted the plan of giving battle on the plains of Lutzen, and put themselves in motion to occupy the position, but they were anticipated by the rapidity of the movements of the French army; they, however, persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army, to drive it from the positions it had taken. The position of the French army was on the 2d of May, at

at nine in the morning, as follows:—The left of the army leaned upon the Elster; it was formed by the Viceroy, having under his orders the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskva, in the village of Kira. The Emperor, with the young and old guard, was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was at the defile of Poserna, and formed his right with the three divisions. General Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to proceed to this defile. The enemy debouched and passed the Elster, at the bridges of Zwenkau, Pegau, and Zeitz. The Emperor, hoping to anticipate him in his movement, and thinking that he could not attack till the 5th, advanced. General Lauriston, whose corps formed the extreme of the left, marched upon Leipzig, in order to disconcert the enemy's project, and place the French army for the day of the 3d, quite different from that upon which the enemy had calculated to find it, and in which it was, in reality, on the 2d; and by this means carry confusion and disorder into their columns.

"At nine in the morning his Majesty having heard a cannonade from the side of Leipzig, proceeded there at full gallop. The enemy defended the small village of Lestenau, and the bridges in advance of Leipzig. His Majesty only waited

the moment when these last positions should be carried to put in motion all his army in that direction, make it pivot on Leipzig, pass to the right bank of the Elster, and take the enemy *à revers*; but, at ten o'clock, the enemy's army debouched towards Kira, upon several columns extremely deep; the horizon was obscured by them. The enemy presented forces which appeared immense. The Emperor immediately made his dispositions. The Viceroy received orders to march upon the left of the Prince of Moskva; but three hours were necessary to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskva placed his men under arms, and with five divisions supported the battle, which, at the end of half an hour, became terrible.

" His Majesty himself marched at the head of the last guard, behind the centre of the army, supporting the right of the Prince of Moskva. The Duke of Ragusa, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. General Bertrand had orders to debouch upon the enemy's rear, at the moment in which the line should be most strongly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown with the most brilliant success all these dispositions. The enemy, who appeared certain of the success of his enterprise, marched to reach our right, and gain the road of Weissenfels. Gene-

ral Compans, General of Battle of the first Merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ragusa, stopped him quite short. The marine regiments supported several charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the best of the enemy's cavalry. But the great efforts of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were directed against the centre. Four of Prince Moskva's five divisions were already engaged. The village of Keya was taken and retaken several times. This village remained in the enemy's power. Count de Lobau directed General Ricard to retake the village—it was retaken.

"The battle embraced a line of two leagues, covered with fire, smoke, and clouds of dust. The Prince of Moskva, General Souham, and General Girard, were every where making head against every thing; the latter was wounded with several balls. General Girard wished to remain on the field of battle; he declared he wished to die commanding and directing his troops, as the moment had arrived for all Frenchmen, who possessed any heart, to conquer or perish. However, we began to perceive from afar the dust and first fire of General Bertrand's corps; at the same moment the Vicer[illegible]
in line upon the left, and the Duke
attacked the enemy's reserve, and,

village, upon which the enemy rested his right. At this moment the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre; the village of Keya was again taken, our centre gave way, *(flechet)* some battalions fled, *(se debandérent)* but these valorous youths at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, exclaiming, "*Vive l'Empéreur!*" His Majesty judged that the critical moment which decides the gaining or losing of battles had arrived: there was no longer a moment to be lost. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Treviso to march with 16 battalions of the young Guard to the village of Keya, overthrow the enemy, retake the village, and overcome every thing he met with there. At the same moment his Majesty ordered his Aide-de-Camp, General Drouet, an Artillery Officer of the greatest distinction, to form a battery of 80 pieces, and place it in advance of the old Guard, which was formed in echelons, as four redoubts to support the centre, all our cavalry ranged in battle behind. Generals Dulauley, Drouot, and Devaux, set out at full gallop with their 80 pieces of artillery in the same group. The fire became dreadful. The enemy gave way on all sides. The Duke of Treviso obtained possession of the village of Keya, over-
...his. The enemy, and continued to advance,
success of his charge. The enemy's cavalry, in-
right, and gain...tillery, all retreated.

"General Bonnét, commanding one of the Duke of Ragusa's divisions, received orders to make a movement upon Keya by his left, to support the success of the centre. He sustained several charges of cavalry with the enemy; nevertheless General Count Bertrand advanced and entered the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry capered about the squares, his march was not relaxed by it. To rejoin him the sooner, the Emperor ordered a change of direction, by pivoting on Keya. The whole of the right made a change in front, the right wing foremost. The enemy then fled, and we pursued him for a league and a half. We soon arrived at the heights which had been occupied by the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the Brandenburg family during the battle. An officer who was taken prisoner there informed us of this circumstance. We have made several thousand prisoners. The number could not be more considerable, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire which the Emperor had shewn of sparing it. At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said to the troops—'It is a battle like those in Egypt; a good infantry, supported by artillery, should be sufficient for it.'

"General Gouril, chief of the Prince of

Moskva's staff, was killed; a death worthy of so good a soldier! Our loss amounts to 10,000 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000 men. The Royal Prussian Guards are destroyed. The Emperor of Russia's Guards have suffered considerably, and the two divisions of ten regiments of Russian cuirassiers are destroyed. His Majesty cannot pay a sufficient eulogium to the good will, courage, and intrepidity of the army. Our young soldiers took no danger into consideration. They have in this great instance shown all the nobleness of the French blood. The Chief of the Staff in his relations mentions the fine actions which have shed a lustre on this brilliant day, which, like a clap of thunder, has pulverised the chimerical hopes and all the calculations for the destruction and dismemberment of the empire. The cloudy train collected by the Cabinet of St. James's during a whole winter, is in an instant destroyed, like the Gordion knot by the sword of Alexander. The Prince of Hesse Homburg was killed; the prisoners say that the young Prince Royal of Prussia is wounded, and the Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz killed.

"The infantry of the Old Guards, only six battalions of which have arrived, by their presence kept up the affair with that *sang froid*

with which they are characterised—they did not fire a musket. Half the army was not engaged: for the four divisions of General Lauriston's corps have done nothing but occupy Leipzig—the three divisions of the Duke of Reggio were still two days march from the field of battle—Count Bertrand did not charge but with one of his divisions, and so lightly that it did not lose 50 men; his 2d and 3d divisions did not charge at all.—The 2d division of the young Guards, commanded by General Barrois, were still five days march off; it was the same with half the old Guards, commanded by General Decowe, who was then only at Erfurt. The Duke of Belluno's corps was also three days march from the field of battle. General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry, with the three divisions of the Prince of Eckmuhl, was on the banks of the Elbe.. The Allied Army, 150 or 200,000 men strong, commanded by the two Sovereigns, with a great number of the Princes of the House of Prussia, has thus been defeated and put to the rout by less than half of the French army. The field of battle presented the most affecting spectacle. The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor, forgot their sufferings, and exclaimed, "'*Vive l'Empereur!*'—'It is now twenty years (said the Emperor) that I have commanded the French armies, but I have never yet witnessed so

much bravery and devotion!' Europe would at length be at peace if the sovereigns and the ministers who direct their cabinets could have been present on the field of battle. They would give up all hopes of causing the star of France to set, and perceive that those counsellors who wish to dismember the French Empire, and humble the Emperor, are preparing the ruin of their Sovereign.'

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

Situation of the Armies on the 5th of May.

Paris, May 10.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the evening of the 5th:—

"The Emperor's head-quarters were at Colditz; the Viceroy's at Horta; the Duke of Ragusa's behind Colditz: General Lauriston's at Wurtzenof; the Prince of Moskva's at Leipzig; the Duke of Reggio's at Altenburg; and General Bertrand's at Rochlitz. The Viceroy arrived before Colditz on the 5th, at nine in the morning. The bridge was cut, and some columns of infantry and cavalry, with artillery,

opposed our passage. The Viceroy, with his division, marched towards a ford, which is on the left, passed the river, and gained the village of Komeslian, where he caused a battery of 20 pieces of artillery to be placed; the enemy then evacuated the town of Colditz in the greatest disorder, and in defiling were exposed to the fire of 20 pieces of our artillery. The Viceroy pursued the enemy with vigour; it was the remainder of the Prussian army, about 20 or 25,000 men strong, which took their direction partly to Leissnig and partly to Gersdorff. Having arrived at Gersdorff, the Russian troops passed across a reserve which occupied this position: it was the Russian corps of Miloradovitch, composed of two divisions, amounting to nearly 8000 men, under arms. The Russian regiments consist of only two battalions, of four companies each, and the companies not of more than 150 men, but have at present not more than 100 men each under arms, which does not amount to more than 7 or 800 men per regiment. The two divisions of Miloradovitch had arrived at the moment the battle was finished, and could not take any part in it.

"Immediately on the 36th division having rejoined the 35th, the Viceroy gave orders to the Duke of Tarentum to form the two divisions

in three columns, and drive the enemy from his positions. The attack was brisk; our brave fellows precipitated themselves on the Russians, penetrated, and drove them towards Horta. In this engagement we had 5 or 600 wounded, and took 1000 prisoners. The enemy lost 2000 men on this day. General Bertrand being arrived at Rochlitz, took there several convoys of sick and wounded, some baggage, and made some prisoners; upwards of 1200 carriages with wounded had passed by this route. The King of Prussia and the Emperor Alexander had slept at Rochlitz.—An adjutant sub-officer of the 17th provisional, who had been made prisoner in the battle of the 2d, effected his escape, and gave information that the enemy had sustained great losses, and was retiring in the utmost disorder: that during the battle the Russians and Prussians kept their columns in reserve, which was the cause why we could not take any of them—that they have taken 102 prisoners from us, among whom are 4 officers—that these prisoners were conducted to the rear, under the guard of the detachment which had charge of the colours—that the Prussians treated their prisoners very ill—that two prisoners, not being able to walk through extreme fatigue, they ran them through the body with their swords—that the astonishment of the Russians and Prussians

at having found such a numerous army, and so well disciplined and supplied with every thing, was extreme—that there existed a misunderstanding between them, and that they mutually accused each other as being the cause of their losses. General Count Lauriston has put himself in march from Wurtzen, on the high road to Dresden.

"The Prince of Moskva has marched towards the Elbe, to raise the blockade of General Thielman, who commands at Torgau, take his position at that point, and raise the blockade of Wittenburg. It appears that this latter place has made a fine defence, and repulsed several attacks, which have cost the enemy very dear. The Prussians state, that the Emperor Alexander, finding the battle lost, rode through the Russian line, to animate the soldiers, by exclaiming, 'Courage! God is with us!' They add, that the Prussian General Blucher is wounded, and that there were five other Prussian Generals of Division or Brigade either killed or wounded."

Paris, May 11.

Letter from the Emperor to the Duchess of Istria:—

"My Cousin, your husband has died in the field of honour. Your loss, and that of your children, is certainly great, but mine is still greater. The Duke of Istria died the noblest of deaths, and without suffering. He has left a reputation without blemish; the fairest inheritance he could bequeath to his children. They have acquired my protection, and they will also inherit the affection which I bore to their father. Find in all these considerations motives of consolation to alleviate your sorrow, and never doubt of my sentiments of regard towards you: this letter having no other end than to assure you of it, I pray God to have you, my Cousin, in his holy and worthy keeping."

From my Imperial Camp at Colditz, May 6.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 13.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies in the evening of the 6th:—

The head-quarters of the Emperor and King were at Waldheim, those of the Viceroy at Ertzdorff, those of General Lauriston at Oschartz, those of the Prince of Moskva between

Leipzig and Torgau, those of Count Bertrand at Metteweyda, and those of the Duke of Reggio at Peneg.

The enemy had burned at Waldheim a very fine bridge of one arch, which delayed us for some hours. His rear-guard wished to defend the passage of it; but was driven back upon Ertzdorff. The position of this last point is very fine. The enemy wished to hold it, the bridge being burnt. The Viceroy ordered the village to be turned by the right and left. The enemy was placed behind ravines. A brisk fire of musquetry and artillery took place—quickly we marched right to the enemy, and the position was carried. The enemy left 200 killed upon the field of battle.

General Vandamme had, on the 1st May, his head-quarters in Harburg. Our troops have taken a Russian cutter, armed with 20 cannon.

The enemy repassed the Elbe with so much precipitation, that he left upon the left bank a number of boats proper for passing the river in, and much baggage. The movements of the grand army had already caused a great consternation at Hamburg; the Hamburg traitors see

the day of vengeance is fast approaching. General Dumonceau was at Luneberg.

At the battle of the 2d, the ordnance officers, Beringer and Pretil, were wounded, but only slightly.

The following is the relation which the enemy has given of the battle: we must expect that they will sing *Te Deum* at St. Petersburg, as they did for the battle of Moskva.

[*Inserted at page 320, Vol. I.*]

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 14.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies up to the morning of the 9th:—

On the 7th, the Emperor's head-quarters were at Nossen. Between Nossen and Welsdruf the Viceroy fell in with the enemy posted behind a torrent, and in a fine situation. He drove them from this post, killed about 1000 men, and made 500 prisoners.

A Cossack, who was taken, was bearer of

the annexed order (A.) for burning the baggage of the Russian rear-guard. In effect, 800 Russian waggons were burned; a quantity of baggage and 20 pieces of artillery were taken by us on the roads; several corps of Cossacks were cut off—we pursued them.

The Viceroy entered Dresden on the 8th at noon. Independent of the great bridge which the enemy had restored, they had thrown three bridges over the Elbe. The Viceroy having caused some troops to march towards those bridges, the enemy immediately set fire to them. The three *têtes-de-pont* which covered them, were carried.

On the same day, the 8th, at nine o'clock in the morning, Count Lauriston arrived at Meissen; he there found three redoubts, with block houses, constructed by the Prussians; they had burned the bridge. The whole bank of the Elbe is freed from the enemy. His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Dresden at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor, in making a circuit of the city, immediately went to the stores for building, at the gate of Pirna, and from thence to the village of Prialenitz, where his Majesty ordered a bridge to be thrown over the river. At seven o'clock in the evening his

Majesty returned from his reconnoissance to the palace, where he is lodged. The old guard made its entrance into Dresden at eight o'clock in the evening.

On the 9th, at three in the morning, the Emperor himself caused a battery to be placed on one of the bastions which commands the right flank, by which the enemy was driven from a position that he occupied on that side.

The Prince of Moskva is marching on Torgau.

You will find here the relation which the enemy has given of the battle of Lutzen (B), which is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods.

We are advised here, that orders had been given to sing *Te Deum;* but that the people of the country who were charged to have it performed, declared it to be ridiculous, and that what might be suitable in Russia, would be very absurd in Germany.

The Emperor of Russia left Dresden yesterday morning.—The famous Stein is an object of contempt to an honest people. He wishes to cause the mob to revolt against the land-owners.

We cannot recover from our surprise, to see such Sovereigns as the King of Prussia, and more especially the Emperor Alexander, on whom nature has bestowed so many fine qualities, give the sanction of their names to actions so criminal and atrocious. Independent of the cannon and baggage taken in the pursuit of the enemy, we likewise made 5000 prisoners in the battle, and took 10 pieces of artillery. The enemy did not take a single cannon from us, but he made 111 prisoners. The General in Chief, Kutusoff, died at Bautzen, of a nervous fever, about a fortnight since. He has been replaced in the command in chief by General Witgenstein, who made his *debut* by the loss of the battle of Lutzen.

(A.)—Copy of the Letter of which a Cossack, who was made prisoner, was the bearer.

If the enemy should force you to fall back, you will take the steps prescribed to you in General Winzingerode's orders. I authorize you to destroy all the baggage which might impede your route, and cannot be carried off, by burning the waggons and taking the horses with you. Those who are able to escape must fly without relaxation as far as the Elbe.

24th Chemintz. (Signed) LANSKOY."

I shall set off this day for Freyberg."

(B.)—Official intelligence from the Combined Armies, from the field of battle, the 21st of April (3d of May), 1813*.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 15.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army, dated the 10th, at night:—

On the 9th, Colonel Lasalle, director of the bridge equipage, began to replace rafts for a bridge, which was forming at the village of Prielnitz. There was also a go-and-come *(un va et vient)*, formed at the same time. Three hundred Voltigeurs were passed over to the right bank, under the protection of 20 pieces of cannon placed on an eminence. At ten in the morning the enemy advanced to drive back these Voltigeurs into the river: he thought that a battery of twelve pieces would be sufficient to silence our guns. The cannonade began, and the guns of the enemy were dismounted; three battalions whom he had pushed forwards were destroyed by our grape-shot. The Emperor hastened to the spot. General Dulauley took a

* Vide Vol. I. page 307.

station with General Devaux, and eighteen pieces of flying artillery; on the left of the village of Prielnitz, a position which commands the whole plain on the right bank; General Drouet advanced with sixteen pieces of artillery to the right. The enemy brought forward forty pieces of cannon. We had established a battery to the amount of 80. In the meantime a hollow was traced on the right bank of the river, in the form of a *tête-de-pont*, in which our tirailleurs sheltered themselves. After having had from 12 to 15 pieces of their cannon dismounted, and from fifteen to eighteen hundred men killed or wounded, the enemy discovered the folly of his enterprize, and at three in the afternoon marched off. We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, some of our anchors were unmoored, and the bridge will not be finished till to-night. This day (the 10th) the Emperor has marched the division Charpentier into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and now, to-night, the bridge being finished, the whole army is passing over to the right bank of the river. The enemy appears to be retreating to the Oder. The Prince of Moskva is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston at Torgau; Gen. Regnier has resumed the command of the 7th corps, composed of the Saxon contingent, and the division Durutte. The 4th, 6th, 11th, and 12th

corps will pass by the bridge of Dresden to-morrow, at break of day. The young and old Guard is around Dresden. The second division of the Guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived this day at Altenburg. The King of Saxony has directed his course towards Prague, in order to be near his capital, and repair to Dresden in the course of to-morrow. The Emperor has sent an escort of 500 of his guard to receive and accompany him. Two thousand of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, as well as a great quantity of baggage, patroles, light troops, and Cossacks. They appear to have taken refuge in Bohemia.

FIFTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, *May* 17.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts with regard to the situation of the Armies, on the evening of the 11th May:—

The Viceroy had advanced with the 11th corps to Beschoffswerder: General Bertrand, with the 4th corps, to Konigsbruck; the Duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, to Reichonbach;

the Duke of Reggio, to Dresden; the young and old guard, to Dresden. The Prince of Moskva entered Torgau on the morning of the 11th, and took a position on the right bank, one march from that fortress. General Lauriston arrived the same day at Torgau with his corps, at three in the afternoon. The Duke of Belluno, with the 2d corps, has marched upon Wittenburg; as well as General Sebastiani's corps of cavalry. The cavalry corps, commanded by General Latour-Maubourg, on the 11th, crossed by the bridge of Dresden, at three in the afternoon. The King of Saxony slept at Sedlitz. All the Saxon cavalry must rejoin on the 13th at Dresden. General Regnier has resumed the command of the 7th corps at Torgau: that corps is composed of two Saxon divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. His Majesty spent the whole day on the bridge to see his troops defile. The Colonel of Engineers, Bernard, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, has exerted great activity in repairing the bridge of Dresden. General Rogulat, Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers of the Army, has traced out the works which are to cover the new town, and to serve as a *tête-de-pont*. We have intercepted a courier from the Count de Stackelberg, Ex-ambassador from Russia at Vienna, to the Count de Nesselrode, Secretary of State, accompanying

the Russian Emperor at Dresden. We have also intercepted a number of estafettes from Berlin and Prague.

SIXTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 18.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following account with regard to the situation of the army on the evening of the 12th of May:—

On the 12th, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Imperial Guards were drawn up in battalion on the road from Pirna to Gross-Garten. The Emperor reviewed them. The King of Saxony, who slept the night before at Sedlitz, arrived at mid-day. The two Sovereigns alighted from horseback, embraced each other, and then entered Dresden, at the head of the Guards, amidst the acclamations of an immense population. It formed a very fine sight. At 3 o'clock the Emperor reviewed the division of cavalry of General Fresia, consisting of 3000 horse from Italy. His Majesty was extremely satisfied with this cavalry, the good condition of which is owing to the cares and activity of Fontanelli, the Minister of War for Italy, who spared no pains

to put it in a good state. The Emperor has given orders to the Viceroy to repair to Milan, there to fulfil a special mission. His Majesty has been extremely satisfied with the conduct of that prince during the whole campaign; that conduct has acquired for the Viceroy a new title to the confidence of the Emperor.

SEVENTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 19.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information respecting the situation of the armies on the morning of the 13th:—

The fortess of Spandau has capitulated; this event astonishes all military men. His Majesty has ordered that General Bruny, the Commandant of Artillery, and Armand, the Engineer of the place, as well as the Ministers of the Council of Defence, who may not have protested against it, to be arrested and tried before a Marshal's Commission, presided by the Vice-Constable.

His Majesty has likewise ordered, that the capitulation of Thorn should be the subject of inquiry. If the garrison of Spandau has surrendered without a siege, a strong fortress surrounded by marshes, and subscribed to a capitulation

which must be the subject of an inquiry and a judgment, the conduct observed by the garrison of Wittenburg has been very different. General Lapoype has perfectly well conducted himself, and supported the honour of our arms in the defence of that important point, which is besides but an indifferent fortress, having but one inclosure half destroyed, and which could only owe its resistance to the courage of its defenders.

Baron de Montaran, an equerry to the Emperor, on the 6th of May, lost his way two days journey from Dresden; he fell into the hands of a patrole of light cavalry, consisting of 30 men, and was taken by the enemy.

A new courier sent from Vienna, by M. de Stackelberg to M. de Nesselrode, at Dresden, has just been intercepted. What is remarkable is, that the dispatches are dated the 8th, in the evening, and they notwithstanding contain congratulations from M. de Stackelberg to the Emperor Alexander, upon the brilliant victory he has gained, and upon the retreat of the French beyond the Saale.

The Grand Duchess Catharine received, at Tœplitz, a letter from her brother, the Emperor Alexander, which informed her of this great

victory on the 2d. The Grand Duchess, with reason, allowed all the persons taking the waters of Toplitz to read this letter. However, the following day she learned the Emperor Alexander had returned to Dresden, and that she herself must proceed to Prague. All this has appeared extremely ridiculous in Bohemia. We have seen in it the name of a Sovereign compromised, without any motive which policy could justify. All this can only be explained as a Russian custom, resulting from the necessity there is in Russia of imposing upon an ignorant populace, and the facility with which they can be made to believe any thing.—They would have found it necessary to have adopted a different conduct in such a civilized country as Germany.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 20.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence relative to the situation of the army on the morning of the 14th of May:—

The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the Elbe and the Maine form only one.

The Duke of Belluno was, on the evening of the 13th, near Wittenburg. The Prince of Moskva had left Torgau, to proceed to Lukau. Count Lauriston was marching from Torgau on Donbrilugk. Count Bertrand was at Konigsbruck.—The Duke of Tarentum, with the 11th corps, was encamped between Bischofsverder and Bautzen; he on the 11th and 12th briskly pursued the enemy. General Miloradovitch, with a rear-guard, consisting of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, endeavoured on the 12th to retain the positions of Fischbach, Capellenberg, and Bischofsverder, which brought on three successive battles, in which our troops behaved with the utmost intrepidity. The division of Charpentier distinguished itself in the attack on the right; the enemy was turned in his positions, and dislodged at all points: one of his columns was cut off. We have taken 500 prisoners, and he had upwards of 1500 men killed or wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps fired 2000 cannon-shot in this engagement. The remains of the Prussian army under the command of the King of Prussia, who passed at Meritzon, took the road to Bautzen by Konigsbruck, to join the Russian army.—Yesterday at noon, the Duke of Reggio's corps passed the bridge of Dresden.—The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry, and the fine cuirassiers under General La-

tour Maubourg. It is said, that the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Potsdam and Berlin, and to lay all Prussia waste. They began by setting the example themselves; in their *gaieté de cœur* they burnt the little town of Bischofsverder.

The King of Saxony dined with the Emperor on the 13th.

The second division of the young guards, commanded by General Barrois, is expected to arrive to-morrow at Dresden.

Proclamation of the Emperor to the Army.

Soldiers!—I am satisfied with you. You have fulfilled my expectations. You have supplied every thing by your goodwill and by your valour. On the memorable 2d of May, you defeated and routed the Russian and Prussian army, commanded by the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia. You have added new lustre to the glory of my eagles. You have displayed all that the French blood is capable of. The battle of Lutzen will be placed above those

of Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, and the Moskva. In the last campaign, the enemy found no refuge against our arms, but by following the ferocious course of his barbarous ancestors. Armies of Tartars laid waste his fields,—his cities,—sacred Moscow itself. They are now arrived in our regions, preceded by all the bad subjects and deserters of Germany, France, and Italy, for the purpose of preaching up revolt, anarchy, civil war, and murder. They became the apostles of every crime. They wished to light up a moral conflagration between the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according to the usage of the despotic governments, to place deserts between us and them. The madmen! they little knew the attachment of the Germans to their Sovereigns,—their wisdom, their orderly disposition, and their good sense. They little knew the power and bravery of the French.

In a single battle you have counteracted all those parricidal plots. We will drive back these Tartars into their frightful regions, which they ought never to have left. There let them remain, amidst their frozen desarts,—the abode of slavery, of barbarism, and of corruption, where man is debased to an equality with the brute. You have deserved well of civilized Europe.

Soldiers—Italy, France, and Germany, return you thanks.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

From our Imperial Camp at Lutzen, May 3, 1813.

(A)—Paris, May 14—In the name of the Emperor.

The Empress-Queen, and Regent to M. the Bishop of——

M. Bishop of ——, the victory gained on the fields of Lutzen, by his Majesty the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign, can only be considered as a special act of the Divine protection. We desire, that on receiving this letter, you cause *Te Deum* to be sung, and return thanks to the God of armies, and that you will thereto add such prayers as you shall judge most suitable for drawing down the Divine protection on our arms, and especially for the preservation of the sacred person of the Emperor and King, our very dear husband and sovereign. May God preserve him from all danger! His safety is as necessary to the happiness of the Empire as to the welfare of Europe, and to religion, which he has raised up, and which he is called to re-establish. He is the most sincere

and faithful protector of it. This letter having no other object, we pray God, M. Bishop, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at our Imperial Palace at St. Cloud. this 11th May, 1813.

(Signed) MARIA LOUISA.

By the Empress Regent,

The Duc de CADORE, Sec. of State.

(B.)—Cardinal Maury's orders issued for singing a solemn Te Deum *in the cathedral, and all the churches in the city and diocese of Paris. conformably to the pious intentions of her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent.*

At the moment when the Emperor on his throne received the last address of the Legislative Body, he spoke these remarkable words, "I am shortly going to put myself at the head of my troops, and to confound the fallacious promises our enemies have made themselves."

The campaign is scarcely opened, and we already see the oracle fulfilled.

Our enemies, emboldened by the defection of the most versatile of our allies, who already expiates the blindness of his folly, entertained no doubt of the full success of their new coalition

against France. Thus, whilst their frozen climate suspended the course of our victories, the Russians considered the fugitive protection of the elements as a periodical and lasting triumph. They believed, when they put themselves into the pay of England, that the Emperor would never return to re-organize his army. They flattered themselves to drive us out of Germany, and even to carry the seat of war into our ancient territories, should we refuse to submit to such laws as their arrogance should please to dictate to us from the banks of the Rhine; nor did they awaken from this dream of glory until the moment of their disenchantment on the plains of Lutzen.

Four months of prodigies on the one side, and of illusions on the other, have sufficed to enable France to meet them, by showing herself to astonished Germany, more powerful than ever. The winter's rest has repaired every thing. A noble emulation of devotion and voluntary sacrifices has relieved the finances, without reducing us to make use of any ruinous expedient. God, who enjoys the presumption and temerity of mortals; God, according to the expression of the Prophet, blew on the ambitious chimeras of our enemies, and they immediately vanished. See them now, humiliated and already vanquished.

these imaginary conquerors, who so lightly reckoned on our dishonour!

The glorious victory, for which we are this day going to render to the All-powerful the most solemn acts of thanksgiving, announces triumphs, still more decisive in our favour. *We shall drive* these Tartars back to their frightful climate, which can no longer save them.

Powers who are enemies to France! ye had numbered our legions, ye had calculated of how many arms they are composed; but ye had forgotten at the same time to appreciate the extraordinary genius of their Chief, whose sublime combinations know how to balance their actions, to concert the whole, to supply their means, and double their force. You still believe this great man to be far from his army; while his history, as well as your dreams, should have taught you, that in his marches, his post is always at the head of his victorious phalanxes. You hastened by three days the moment of a triumph which he had secretly prepared in his mind; but by eluding his combinations, you made no alteration in his dispositions, excepting solely of the manner to conquer you. The *inferiority* of our cavalry, which the Emperor wished to spare, and for which he gave as a supplement his thundering

artillery, showed at once his intentions, by one of those *sudden illuminations*, of which Bossuet speaks: "It is an Egyptian battle," said he to his troops; "a good infantry, supported by artillery, ought to be sufficient of itself."

One stands transported with admiration before the extraordinary man who has raised our Empire to such a prodigious degree of power and glory. He is the soul of his government as well as of his army. One cannot conceive how a mortal could possibly surmount so many difficulties, be sufficient for the performance of so many duties, unite so much activity to so much foresight, such wisdom to such impetuosity, such vast extent of conception to so much vigilance in the details. It is religion only, which, by joining all the interests of the sovereign with the subject, of the rich and the poor, assures the true pomp of national annals, and gives an expression to the common joy, both august and sacred, and which the universal enthusiasm renders still more touching and magnificent. Without her, nothing is solemn—nothing is truly popular. The world has its amusements, but Christianity alone has real festivals. Men are never in a perfect communion of sentiments and interests but in the Temple. It is in assembling before the altars, that we feel our-

selves happy in being Christians—that we feel ourselves proud of being Frenchmen, and that every one believes himself associated in the glory of the army. God, being here in the midst of us, is actually *felt to be near us*, and appears to declare for us.

The festival, which assembles us together in the first of our temples, all resplendent with our monarch's benefactions and his victories, acquires a still greater interest, and a greater lustre, by the presence of the august Sovereign, who comes to preside at this pious ceremony, in showing herself apparelled in all the glory of her consort.

Ah! what a touching sight, to view in our sanctuary the reverend spouse of our Sovereign, the mother of the heir to the throne, the Regent of the Empire, rendering solemn thanks to God for the glory of the great man whose triumphs she is come to proclaim, in declaring to the French, that his preservation is as necessary to the empire as for the welfare of Europe, and to the religion which he has again raised, which he is called to strengthen and re-establish, and of which he is the most sincere protector.

NINETEENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, May 24.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following information of the situation of the armies, on the 16th, in the evening:-

On the 15th, the Emperor and King of Saxony reviewed four regiments of Saxon cavalry (one of hussars, one of lancers, and two of cuirassiers), which form part of General Latour Maubourg's corps. Their Majesties afterwards visited the field of battle, at the *tête-de-pont* Prielnitz.

The Duke of Tarentum put himself in motion on the 16th, at five in the morning, to march opposite Bautzen. He met, at a debouche, the enemy's rear-guard; some charges of cavalry were attempted against our cavalry, but unsuccessfully; the enemy, however, wishing to maintain himself in this position, a fire of musketry took place, and he was driven from the post. We had 250 men killed or wounded in this rear-guard affair; the enemy's loss is estimated at from 7 to 800 men, of whom 200 are prisoners.

The second division of the young guard, commanded by General Barrois, arrived at Dresden yesterday.

All the army has passed the Elbe. Independently of the grand bridge at Dresden, two bridges of boats have been established, the one above, the other below the town.

The Berlin Gazette of the 8th contains the regulation for the *Landsturm*. Folly cannot be carried further; but it may be foreseen, that the inhabitants of Prussia have too much good sense, and are too much attached to the real principles of propriety, to imitate barbarians, who hold nothing sacred.

At the battle of Lutzen, a regiment composed of the *Elite* of the Prussian nobility, and who were called Prussian Cossacks, were entirely destroyed; only 15 men belonging to it remained, which has covered all their families with mourning. These Cossacks, really feigned Cossacks of the Don, tender, delicate, young men, had lances in their hands which they could scarcely support, and were dressed like real Cossacks. What would Frederick say, if he saw his great nephew at this day seek models of uniform and appearance from them? The Cossacks

are ill clothed, they are mounted upon small horses, almost without saddles and harness, because they are irregular militia, which the inhabitants of the Don furnish, and which are established at their expence. To go there to seek for a model for the nobility of Prussia, is to shew to what point the spirit of folly and incompetency is carried which directs the affairs of that kingdom.

TWENTIETH BULLETIN.

Proposed Meeting of a Congress.

Paris, May 23.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies on the 18th of May:—

The Emperor was still at Dresden. On the 15th, the Duke of Treviso left it, with General Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry, and General Dumoutier's infantry division of the young guards.

On the 16th, the division of the young guards, commanded by General Barrois, also left Dresden.

The Duke of Reggio, the Duke of Tarentum,

the Duke of Ragusa, and Count Bertrand, were in line opposite to Bautzen.

The Prince of the Moskva and General Lauriston had reached Hoyerswerda.

The Duke of Belluno, General Sebastiani, and General Regnier, were marching upon Berlin. What was foreseen has happened: at the approach of danger the Prussians ridiculed the regulation respecting the Landsturm. A proclamation has announced to the inhabitants of Berlin that they were covered by Bulow's corps: but that at all events, should the French arrive, they were not to take up arms, but to receive them according to the principles of war. There is no German who is inclined to burn his habitation, or to assassinate any one. This circumstance constitutes the eulogy of the German nation. When desperadoes, without honour and without principles, preach up disorder and assassination, the character of this good people repel them with indignation. The Schlegels, the Kotzebues, and other agitators equally criminal, would transform the upright Germans into poisoners and assassins; but posterity will remark, that they have not been able to seduce a single individual, a single authority beyond the line of duty and of probity.

Count Bubna arrived on the 16th at Dresden; he was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his return for Vienna.

[Here follow the proposals of Buonaparte for the meeting of a Congress at Prague, inserted at page 122 of this volume.]

TWENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, May 26.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received intelligence from the army, dated from Hochkirchen, the 21st, at five in the evening. It also states, that in consequence of the advantages gained the preceding day, a second battle took place on the 21st, in which the most complete success crowned the Emperor's arms. Our loss in the two days has not been considerable. The Emperor was in perfect health.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Paris, May 29.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the events which have passed at the army during

the days of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, and of the position of the army on the 23d:—

The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia attributed the loss of the battle of Lutzen to the fault their Generals had committed in the direction of the combined forces, and particularly to the difficulties attached to an offensive movement of from 150 to 180,000 men. They resolved upon taking the position of Bautzen and Hochkirch, already celebrated in the history of the seven years war; to unite all their reinforcements which they expected from the Vistula, and other points in their rear, to add to that position every thing for which art could furnish the means, and there run the chance of a fresh battle, of which all the probabilities appear to be in their favour.

The Duke of Tarentum, commanding the 11th corps, left Bischofsverda on the 15th, on the evening of which day he found himself within cannon-shot of Bautzen, where he found all the enemy. He took a position.

From this moment the French army marched upon the camp at Bautzen.

The Emperor left Dresden on the 18th; he

slept at Harla, and on the 19th, at ten in the morning, arrived before Bautzen. He employed all the day in reconnoitring the enemy's positions. We learned that the Russian corps of Barclay de Tolly, Langeron, and Sass, and Kleist's Prussian corps, had rejoined the combined army, and that its force might be estimated at from 150 to 160,000 men.

On the 19th, in the evening, the enemy's position was as follows:—his left was supported by mountains, covered with woods, and perpendicular to the course of the Spre, nearly a league from Bautzen. Bautzen contained his centre—this town had been intrenched and covered by redoubts. The right of the enemy leaned upon fortified rising points, which defended the debouches from the Spre, from the side of the village of Nemschet; all his front was covered by the Spre; this very strong position was but a first position.

We distinctly perceived, at 3000 toises distance in the rear, the ground newly dug up, and works which marked their second position. The left was still supported by the same mountains, at 2000 toises in the rear of those of the first position, and considerably in advance of the village of Hochkirch. The centre leaned

upon three intrenched villages, where so many works had been erected, that they might have been considered as strong places. A marshy and difficult ground covered three-quarters of the centre. Lastly, their right leaned in rear of the first position, upon villages and a rising ground, likewise intrenched.

The enemy's front, either in the first or second position, extended a league and a half. After this reconnoissance, it was easy to conceive how, notwithstanding a lost battle, like that of Lutzen, and eight days retreating, the enemy could still have hopes in the chances of fortune. According to the expression of a Russian officer, who was asked what they intended to do— "*We neither wish to advance nor retire.*" "*You are masters of the first point,*" replied a French officer, "*and the event, in a few days, will prove whether you are masters of the other.*" The head-quarters of the two Sovereigns were in the village of Natchen.

On the 19th, the position of the French army was as follows:—Upon the right was the Duke of Reggio, leaning upon the mountains to the left of the Spre, and separated from the left of the enemy by the valley. The Duke of Tarentum was before Bautzen on horseback, upon the

Dresden road. The Duke of Ragusa was upon the left of Bautzen, opposite the village of Niemenschutz. General Bertrand was upon the left of the Duke of Ragusa, leaning upon a windmill and a wood, and appearing to intend debouching from Jaselets, upon the enemy's right. The Prince of Moskva, General Lauriston, and General Regnier, were at Hoyerswerda, out of the line, and in the rear of our left. The enemy having learned that a considerable corps was to arrive by the road of Hoyerswerda, was doubtful that it was the Emperor's intention to turn their position by the right, to alter the field of battle, and to cause all his intrenchments to fall, which had been erected with so much pains, and the objects of such great trouble. Not being yet informed of General Lauriston's arrival, he did not suppose that this column could consist of more than 16 or 20,000 men. On the 19th, he therefore detached against them, at four o'clock in the morning, General D'York with 12,000 Prussians, and General Barclay de Tolly with 18,000 Russians. The Russians posted themselves at the village of Klix, and the Prussians at the village of Weissig. Count Bertrand had, in the mean time, sent General Pery, with the Italian division, to Konigswerda, to keep up our communication with the detached corps. Being arrived there

at noon, General Pery made bad dispositions. He did not cause the neighbouring forest to be properly reconnoitred, he placed his posts badly, and at four o'clock he was assailed by a *hourra!* which threw some battalions into disorder. He lost 600 men, among whom was General Balathier, of the Italian brigade, wounded, two cannon, and three caissons ; but the division having taken to their arms, kept themselves to the wood, and faced against the enemy.

The Count de Valmy having arrived with the cavalry, put himself at the head of the Italian division, and retook the village of Konigswerda. At this very moment, the corps under Count Lauriston, which marched at the head of the Prince of Moskva, to turn the enemy's position, and had departed from Hoyerswerda, arrived on Weissig. The battle commenced, and the corps of General D'York would have been destroyed, had it not been for the circumstance of the troops having to pass a defile, by which means they could come up only in succession. After a battle of three hours, the village of Weissig was carried, and D'York's corps being overthrown, was driven to the other bank of the Spre.

The battle of Weissig was, in itself, an im-

portant event. A detailed report will shortly make known the particulars concerning it.' On the 19th, Count Lauriston therefore remained in the position of Weissig; the Prince of Moskva at Markersdorff; and Count Regnier at the distance of a league in the rear. The right of the enemy's position was evidently in disorder. On the 20th, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor went to the heights in the rear of Bautzen. He gave orders to the Duke of Reggio to pass the Spre, and attack the mountains which supported the enemy's left; to the Duke of Tarentum, to throw a bridge, *en chevalets*, over the Spre, between Bautzen and the mountains; to the Duke of Ragusa, to throw another bridge, *en chevalets*, across the Spre, in the turn which that river takes to the left, at half a league from Bautzen; to the Duke of Dalmatia, to whom his Majesty had given the command in chief of the centre, to pass the Spre, and disturb the enemy's right; and finally, to the Prince of Moskva, under whose orders were the third corps, General Lauriston and General Regnier, to push forward on Klix, to pass the Spre, and turn the enemy's right, and to carry his head-quarters from Wurtzchen to Weissenberg.

At noon the cannonade commenced. The

Duke of Tarentum had no occasion to throw his bridge of Chevalets across the river, as he found a stone bridge before him, over which he forced his passage. The Duke of Ragusa threw his bridge across, and the whole of his corps passed over to the other bank of the Spre.—After six hours brisk cannonade, and several charges by the enemy without success, General Compans caused Bautzen to be occupied; General Bonnet occupied the village of Nudkayn, and by a running charge took a plain, which rendered himself master of the whole centre of the enemy's position. The Duke of Reggio got possession of the heights, and at seven o'clock in the evening, the enemy was driven back on his second position. General Bertrand passed one of the arms of the Spre, but the enemy kept the heights which supported his right, and by this means maintained himself between the Prince of Moskva's corps and our army.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Emperor entered Bautzen, and was received by the inhabitants, and the constituted authorities, with sentiments due from allies who were happy in finding themselves delivered from Stein, from Kotzebue, and the Cossacks. This day, which were it single, might be called the battle of Bautzen, was merely the prelude to the battle

of Wurtzchen. However, the enemy began to comprehend the possibility of being forced in his position. His hopes were no longer the same; and he must from this moment have had the presage of his defeat. Already were all his dispositions changed. The fate of the battle was no longer to be decided behind his entrenchments.—His immense works and 300 redoubts became useless. The right of his position which was opposed to the four corps became his centre, and he was obliged to offer his right, which formed a good part of his army, to oppose the Prince of Moskva, in a place which he had not studied, and which he believed beyond his position.

On the 21st, at five in the morning, the Emperor marched towards the heights, three quarters of a league in advance of Bautzen. The Duke of Reggio sustained a lively fire of musketry towards the heights, which defended the enemy's left. The Russians, who felt the importance of this position, had placed a strong part of their army, in order that their left should not be turned. The Emperor ordered the Dukes of Reggio and Tarentum to keep up this combat, to prevent the enemy's left from disengaging itself, and to hide from him the real attack, the result of which could not be felt before noon or

one o'clock. At eleven o'clock the Duke of Ragusa advanced 1000 toises from his position, and engaged in a dreadful cannonade before all the enemy's redoubts and intrenchments. The guard and the reserve of the army, concealed by rising ground, had easy debouches to advance by the left or right, according as the vicissitudes of the day might require. The enemy was thus held in uncertainty respecting the real point of attack. During this time the Prince of Moskva overthrew the enemy, at the village of Klix, passed the Spre, and led fighting what he had before him to the village of Prulitz. At ten o'clock he carried the village, but the enemy's reserve having advanced to cover the head-quarters, Prince Moskva was driven back, and lost the village of Prulitz. The Duke of Dalmatia began to *debouche* an hour after noon. The enemy, who comprehending all the danger with which he was threatened by the direction the battle had taken, knew that the only means of advantageously supporting the battle against the Prince of Moskva, was to prevent us from debouching. He endeavoured to oppose the Duke of Dalmatia's attack. The moment for deciding the battle had then arrived. The Emperor, by a movement to the left, in 20 minutes, marched with the guards, General Latour Maubourg's four divisions, and a great quantity of artillery

upon the right flank of the enemy's position, which had become the centre of the Russian army. Morand's and the Wittenburg division carried the rising ground which the enemy had made his point *d'appui*.

General Devaux established a battery, the fire of which he directed upon the masses which attempted to take the position. Generals Dulaulay and Drouet, with 60 pieces of reserve, advanced. Lastly, the Duke of Treviso, with the divisions Dumontier, Drouet, and Barrois, of the young guard, took the road to the Inn of Klein Baschwitz, crossing the road from Wurtzchen to Bautzen.

The enemy was obliged to uncover his right, to prepare for this new attack. The Prince of Moskva took advantage of it by advancing in front; he took the village of Prelsig, and having come up with the enemy's army marched on to Wurtzchen. It was at three o'clock in the afternoon, and whilst the army was in the greatest incertitude of success, that a heavy firing was heard along a line of three leagues, and announced to the Emperor that the battle was won. The enemy, finding that his right was turned, began to retreat, and this retreat soon became a flight. At seven o'clock in the evening the

Prince of Moskva and General Lauriston arrived at Wurtzchen. The Duke of Ragusa then received orders to make an inverse movement to that which the Guard had made, occupied all the intrenched villages, and all the redoubts, which the enemy were obliged to evacuate, advanced in the direction of Hochkirch, and thus took the whole of the enemy's left in flank, which then fell into an unavoidable route. The Duke of Tarentum, on his side, briskly pushed the left wing, and did it considerable mischief.

The Emperor slept on the road in the midst of his Guards, at the inn of Little Baschwitz. Then the enemy, being forced from all his positions, left the field of battle in our power, covered with his dead and wounded, and several thousands of prisoners.

On the 22d, at four o'clock in the morning, the French army put itself in motion. The enemy had fled the whole night, by all the roads, and in every direction. We had not found his first posts until past Weissenberg; he did not offer to make any resistance, until he had gained the heights in the rear of Ruckenback. The enemy had not seen our cavalry. General Lefevre Desnouelles, at the head of 1500 horse of the Polish lancers, and the red lancers of the Guards,

charged and overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plain of Reitenbach. The enemy believing that these were alone, caused a division of their cavalry to advance, and several divisions were successively engaged. General Latour Maubourg, with his 14,000 horse, and the French and Saxon Cuirassiers, arrived to their assistance, and several charges of cavalry took place. The enemy, quite astonished to find 15 or 16,000 cavalry before him, whilst he believed us to be unsupplied with any, retired in disorder.

The red lancers of the Guards are for a great part composed of the volunteers of Paris and its neighbourhood. General Lefevre Desnouelles, and General Colbert, their Colonel, bestow the greatest eulogium on them, In this affair of cavalry, General Bruyere, of the light cavalry, and an officer of the highest distinction, had his leg carried off by a cannon ball.

General Regnier, with the Saxon corps, gained the heights behind Reitenbach, and pursued the enemy as far as the village of Hottendorf. Night overtook us at a league from Goerlitz, although the day had been extremely long. We finding ourselves now at the distance of eight leagues from the field of battle, and that the troops had undergone so much fatigue, (the French army

was to have slept at Goerlitz, but the enemy having placed a corps of their rear-guard on the heights in front, and as it would have required half an hour more day-light to turn his left,) the Emperor ordered the army to take a position.

In the battle of the 20th and 21st the Wirtemburg General Franguement, and General Lorenaz, were wounded. Our loss on these days may be estimated at 11 or 12,000 men, killed and wounded. At seven o'clock in the evening of the day of the 22d, the Great Marshal Duke de Frioul, being on a small eminence, along with the Duke de Treviso and General Kirgener, all three with their feet on the ground, and at a sufficient distance from the fire, one of the last balls fired by the enemy struck down close to the Duke of Treviso, tore the lower part of the Great Marshal, and killed General Kirgener on the spot.

The Duke of Frioul immediately felt that he was mortally wounded, and expired twelve hours after. As soon as the posts were placed, and that the army had taken its bivouacques, the Emperor went to see the Duke of Frioul. He found him perfectly master of himself, and shewing the greatest *sang froid*.—The Duke offered his hand to the Emperor, who pressed it to his

lips. "My whole life," said he to him, "has been consecrated to your service, nor do I regret its loss, but for the use it still might have been of to you!" "Duroc!" cried the Emperor, "there is a life to come, it is there you are going to wait for me, and where we shall one day meet again!" "Yes, Sire! but that will not be these thirty years, when you *will have triumphed over your enemies, and realised all the hopes of your country. I have lived an honest man—I have nothing to reproach myself with. I leave a daughter behind me—your Majesty will fulfil the place of a father to her.* The Emperor, grasping the right hand of the great Marshal, remained for a quarter of an hour, with his head reclined on his right hand, in deep silence. The great Marshal was the first who broke this silence.—"*Ah, Sire,*" cried he, "*go away, this sight gives you pain!*" The Emperor, supporting himself on the Duke of Dalmatia and the great Master of the Horse, quitted the Duke of Frioul without being able to say more than these words—"Farewell then, my friend!"—His Majesty returned to his tent, nor would he receive any person the whole of that night.

On the 23d, at nine o'clock in the morning, General Regnier entered Goerlitz. Bridges were thrown over the Niess, and the army crossed that

river. On the 23d, in the evening the Duke of Belluno was near Boitzenburg. Count Lauriston had his head-quarters at Hochkirch: Count Regnier before Trotkendorf, on the road of Lauban; and Count Bertrand in the rear of the same village; the Duke of Tarentum at Schoenberg, and the Emperor was at Goerlitz. A flag of truce sent by the enemy, brought several letters, from which it is believed that he wishes to negociate for an armistice. The enemy's army has retired by the road of Buntzlau and Lauban, into Silesia. All Saxony is delivered from her enemies, and by to-morrow, the 24th, the French army will be in Silesia. The enemy has burnt a great quantity of his baggage, blown up a number of parks, and distributed through the villages a great many wounded. Those whom he was able to take away in carriages had not their wounds dressed. The inhabitants state their numbers at upwards of 18,000, and more than 10,000 remain in our power. The town of Goerlitz, which contains 8 or 10,000 inhabitants, has received the French as their liberators.

The city of Dresden and the Saxon ministry have shewn the greatest activity in providing for the army, which has never had a greater abundance of every thing. Although great quantities of ammunition have been consumed, yet the workmen of Torgau and Dresden, and

the convoys which arrive through the attention of General Sobur, keep our artillery well provided. We have received intelligence from Glogau, Custrin, and Stettin, that these places are in good condition. This recital of the battle of Wurtzchen can only be considered as a sketch. The General Etat-Major will collect the reports, which will point out such officers, soldiers, and corps as have distinguished themselves. In the small combat of the 22d, at Reitenbach, we ascertained that our young cavalry is superior to that of the enemy in equal numbers. We could not take any colours, as the enemy always carries them off the field of battle. We have only taken 19 cannon, the enemy having blown up his parks and caissons; and besides, the Emperor keeps his cavalry in reserve till it is of sufficient numbers, and wishes to spare it.

(A.) Prussian account of the Battle of Bautzen.

Berlin, May 25.

The following letter, from an eye-witness, of the battle of the 20th and 21st instant, has been imparted to us, till further official details:—

"On the 20th, at noon, the enemy attacked the combined army in its position at Bautzen; but his efforts, although they were directed

against single points, with a great superiority of force, were of no effect; and the united army remained in their position during the night from the 20th to the 21st. On that day, at four *A.M.* the battle commenced on our left wing with great spirit; but the attack made by the enemy on this side, as it afterwards appeared, was merely a feint. General Miloradovitch, under whom General Emanuel commanded the light troops, had the command of the left wing, under the Duke of Wirtemburg.—Some while afterwards the battle commenced with still greater impetuosity towards the centre, where the artillery in particular had great effect, and all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. General Lauriston's corps now appeared, and endeavoured to turn our right wing, but was detained by General Barclay de Tolly, who was posted at Gottamilde to observe the enemy, till General Kleist's corps, and Klux and Roeder's brigades, fell on the rear of the enemy, and by a close cartridge fire, caused great destruction, and forced him to retreat. But by detaching these brigades, General Blucher's position at the heights of Kreckwitz was weakened, and the moment was seized by the enemy to attack this corps with great superiority, before it could receive any support. General Blucher, therefore, found himself obliged to fall back upon a position a small distance in

his rear, in order to join General D'York, who formed his reserve.

"Meanwhile, to counteract this disadvantage, our left wing moved considerably forward, and took some cannon and prisoners from the enemy. The intended purpose was thereby attained, and the enemy was deterred from pressing any further on our right wing. Night put an end to this battle, which had lasted two days, and cost the enemy so much blood. The allied army took up a position in the greatest order, and ready for battle, near Weissenberg, at a small distance from the field of battle. We have lost neither artillery nor prisoners, except a few who were severely wounded. On the other hand, we have taken both artillery and prisoners from the enemy, and many of his cannon were dismounted. A battalion of Wirtemburgers, who were to have stormed a battery at Kreckwitz, came over to us, as likewise did a part of the Saxon troops. We cannot yet state the amount of the loss on our side, or that of the enemy; but the enemy's loss has been in the proportion of three to one more than our's, as the ground, the superiority of our artillery, and the valour of our troops, gave us the advantage over him in all his attacks. Our reserves of the centre and the left wing, among which were the flower of the Russian

troops and their artillery, were not engaged, and their strength must be reserved for more important services. Since the report we gave from the head-quarters at Wurtzchen, of the 18th of May, we have received the following farther intelligence from thence:—" On the 18th, General Iloviaskoy again took prisoners another company of the Dutch lancers of the guards, 94 men strong; and in a reconnoissance with General Miloradovitch in the afternoon, we took 132 prisoners, and caused the enemy a loss of 100 men in killed and wounded. Deserters are likewise daily coming in from the enemy, and the loss he suffers by this petty warfare is very considerable.

(B.)—Prussian account of the Battle of Wurtzchen.

This moment we have received the following intelligence from our grand army:—

Wurchau, near Bautzen, May 20.—The accounts respecting the enemy for some days past coincided in reporting that Lauriston's corps, about 12,000 strong, was in motion against our right flank, by making a large circle by the Luckau and Hoyerswerda road, and that it was followed at the distance of a day's march by Mar-

shal Ney, with a force of 18,000 men. It was accordingly resolved to march against General Lauriston, engage, and defeat him before supports could reach him. General Barclay de-Tolly received directions for this purpose, and he accordingly, in the afternoon of the 19th, made a brisk movement forward to Konigswartha, whilst General D'York marched through Weissig to join General Barclay's corps. The Russians fell in with the enemy at Konigswartha, and after a severe battle forced the town with the bayonet, took 10 cannons, and put the enemy totally to the rout. Meanwhile General D'York had fallen in with a strong detachment of the enemy not far from Weissig. The battle was here extremely obstinate, and it soon appeared, that we had to do with three divisions of Marshal Ney's corps, being the very same that were supposed to be still at some leagues distance. The Prussian troops, though much inferior in numbers, sustained this glorious combat against such superior force until night, and kept possession of the field of battle. It was this courageous resistance only that rendered it possible to attain the proposed end of driving General Lauriston's corps entirely out of the field.

This morning, as the enemy had retreated during the night, the corps of Generals Barclay

and Von D'York have again moved nearer to the army. The result of this day, exclusive of the 10 pieces of artillery taken, is 1500 prisoners, besides a General of Division and a General of Brigade, and the total destruction of an enemy's column of 9000 men.

Berlin, May 22.—An official report from Gerbersdorf, between Goizen and Dahme, dated the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock at night, states as follows:—"The enemy had taken his position between Luckau and Dahme, and pushed his patroles to Dahmsdorff. The corps was strong, and was intended to push forward into the Mark of Brandenburg; but the arrival of the Russian corps, and the approach of Bulow and Borstel's corps, have frustrated their designs. Two days ago, the Russians captured 100 of the enemy near Dahme, and to-day he suddenly broke up, directing his march towards Upper Lusatia. At this moment he is four German miles from us, the single patroles being already returned from that distance. It is supposed that the sudden retreat of the enemy proceeds from his design of joining the grand army. The corps of Generals Bulow, Borstel, and the Russian General Harpe, which are collected near to Bareuth, will march early to-morrow, partly in pursuit of the enemy, and partly to take a position before Wittenburg.

"Every attempt of the enemy to approach the capital has been frustrated; and, indeed, it was rather a demonstration than an attempt. That the French corps which had passed the Elbe, and by which it was at first dreaded that a diversion would be made on Berlin, has so suddenly withdrawn towards the Elbe, is in a great measure to be attributed to the speedy assemblage of the Landsturm of the circles of Beskoff and Storkoff, who are animated by the best spirit, and who to him appear so formidable."

Berlin, May 24.—The following Proclamation has appeared here:—In the present high state of expectation in the public for intelligence from the army, we have to communicate to them the following extract from an official statement just received:—

Wurtzchen, 21st May, half-past 3 o'clock, morning.—Yesterday forenoon, about 12 o'clock, the enemy attacked General Kleist, on the heights in front of Kreckwitz. The battle soon became general along the whole first line of the army, from Bautzen to the defiles of Lower Gurka. It continued in this manner until night, without the enemy having been able to succeed in forcing us from our positions, al-

though he at first attempted, by superiority of force, to drive back our right, and afterwards our left wing. General Kleist's weak detachment fought the whole day in the van of the army, against an enemy far superior in numbers, until night had come on, when a column of Blucher's corps advanced to cover it. The battle will be recommenced to-day: half of the troops were not in the fire yesterday. Both our troops and the Russians are full of courage, and burning with impatience to beat the enemy. So soon as we receive farther particulars of these victorious events, we shall communicate them to the public without delay.—Berlin, the 23d of May, 1813. —Royal Military Government, appointed for the country between the Elbe and the Oder.

(Signed) L'ESTOCQ. SACK.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, June 1.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following intelligence, respecting the situation of the armies, on the evening of the 25th:—

The Prince of Moskva, having under his orders Generals Lauriston and Regnier's corps, forced, on the 24th, the passage of the Neisse:

and on the 25th in the morning, that of the Queich, and had arrived at Buntzlau. General Lauriston had his head-quarters half-way between Buntzlau and Hanau. The Emperor's head-quarters were, on the evening of the 25th, at Buntzlau.—The Duke of Belluno's were at Webrau, on the Queich. General Bertrand, on the 24th, entered Lauban, and on the 25th pursued the enemy. The Duke of Tarentum, after having passed the Queich, had a combat with the enemy's rear-guard. The enemy, encumbered with waggons loaded with sick and baggage, wished to make a stand. The Duke of Tarentum had his three divisions engaged. The battle was lively. The enemy suffered much. The Duke of Tarentum had, on the 25th, his head-quarters at Sligkight. The Duke of Ragusa was at Ottendorf. The Duke of Reggio had left Bautzen, marching upon Berlin by the Luckau road. Our advanced posts were but one march from Glogau. It was at Buntzlau that the Russian General Kutusoff died, six weeks ago. Our armies have not found in this country any enthusiasm. The Landwehr and Landsturm only exist in the journals, at least in this country; and the inhabitants are very far from adhering to the advice of the Russians, of burning their houses and desolating their country. General Durosnel has remained in quality of Governor of Dresden. He commands all the

troops and French garrisons in Saxony. Several French corps are marching upon Berlin; where it appears they are removing, and have for some days expected to see the army arrive.

IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR.

The Empress Queen and Regent, to the Bishop of ——.

M. Bishop of ——. The victory of Wurtzchen, in Lusace, where his Majesty the Emperor, our very dear and well-beloved husband, commanding in person his armies, has defeated the Russian and Prussian armies, commanded by their Sovereigns, notwithstanding the intrenchments, with which they were covered; the happiness which he has had of re-establishing in his capital his ally the King of Saxony, and of delivering all his kingdom; the thanksgivings which Germany renders to the God of Arms for being delivered, by the assistance which he has given to its august protector, from the spirit of anarchy with which the enemy had enveloped the cause, a spirit so contrary to the spirit of our religion, and to the precepts of God, induces me to write you this letter, in order that as soon as you shall have received it, you may concert with those whom it is proper, to call our people to the churches, and to address God with the prayers you think most fit, in these great circumstances. This letter hav-

ing no other end, we pray God may have you in his holy keeping. Given in our Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, the 30th of May, 1813.

MARIA LOUISA.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 4.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 27th in the evening:—

On the 26th instant, General Count Lauriston's head-quarters were in Hanau. A battalion of General Maison was unexpectedly charged at 5 in the evening by 3000 horse, and obliged to fall back upon a village. It lost 2 cannon and 3 caissons, which were under its guard. The division took to arms; the enemy endeavoured to charge the 153d regiment, but he was driven from the field of battle, which he left covered with his dead. Among the killed was the Colonel, and about a dozen officers of the body-guard, the decorations of which they wore.

On the 27th, the Emperor's head-quarters were at Leignitz, where the young and old guards were, and Generals Lauriston and Reynier's corps. The Prince of Moskva's his

was at Hanau; that of the Duke of Belluno manœuvred upon Glogau. The Duke of Tarentum was at Goldberg. The Duke of Ragusa and Count Bertrand were upon the road from Goldberg to Leignitz. It appears that all the enemy's army has taken the road of Jover and Schweidnitz. A good number of wounded have been collected. The villages are full of the enemy's wounded. Leignitz is a very pretty town. The authorities had left it by express orders, which has caused much discontent among the inhabitants and peasantry of the Circle. Count Daru has, in consequence, been charged to form new magistrates. All the people who belonged to the Court, and all the nobility who evacuated Berlin, retired to Breslaw; now they are evacuating Breslaw and a part is retiring into Bohemia. The intercepted letters speak of nothing but the consternation of the enemy, and of the enormous losses he experienced at the battle of Wurtzchen.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN

Paris, June 4.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated the 29th, in the morning:—

The Duke of Belluno was marching upon Glogau, General Sebastiani met, near Sprottau, an enemy's convoy, charged it, took 22 pieces of cannon, 60 caissons, and 500 prisoners. The Duke of Ragusa arrived on the evening of the 28th at Jauer, driving the enemy's rear-guard, whose position he had turned, upon that point. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand had arrived on the heights above that town. On the 29th, at break of day, the Prince of Moskva, with Count Lauriston and General Regnier's corps, had marched upon Neumarkt: thus our advanced-guard is within seven leagues of Breslaw. On the 30th, at ten in the morning, Count Schouvaloff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and General Kleist, a Prussian General of Division, presented themselves at the advanced posts. The Duke of Vicenza went to negociate (*parlementer*) with them. It is believed that the interview is relative to the negociation of an armistice. We have accounts from our fortresses, all of which are in the best situation. The works which defended the field of battle of Wurtzchen are very considerable, the enemy had therefore the greatest confidence in these intrenchments. An idea of them may be formed, when it is known that they were the labour of 10,000 workmen during three months, for the Russians have been labouring on this

position, which they considered unattackable, since the month of February. It appears that General Witgenstein has given up the command of the combined army: it is General Barclay de Tolly who commands it. The army is here in the finest country possible. Silesia is a continued garden, in which the army finds the greatest abundance of every thing.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN

Paris, June 4.

A letter dated the 30th of May, announces that Hamburg is in our power. Letters from Copenhagen state, that the Prince Royal has set out for Norway, in order to put himself at the head of the army destined to defend that country in case of attack.

Leipzig, May 28.—Marshal the Duke of Reggio's corps has been detached from the grand army, to march directly upon Berlin, so that it is probable we shall learn, almost at the same time, that the French armies occupy Berlin and Breslaw, the two principal towns of the Prussian monarchy. The Prussians, who had a moment's enthusiasm, are now discouraged by defeats, which no future advantages can balance. The Polish and Saxon troops, which are returning

from the environs of Cracow, have already passed the circle of Znaim, in Moravia: they will quickly join the conquerors, who still advance, in consequence of which they will be spared part of that journey they would otherwise have had to make. Several Saxon regiments are forming; it is to be presumed, that our corps d'armée will be more numerous in this campaign than the preceding one.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 7.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following news from the army, dated May 30:—

A convoy of artillery of 50 carriages, which left Augsburg, quitted the route of the army, and proceeded from Augsburg to Bareuth. The enemy's partisans attacked the convoy between Zwickau and Chemnitz, which occasioned the loss of 200 men, and of 300 horses taken, 7 or 8 pieces of cannon, and of several carriages, which were destroyed. The pieces have been retaken. His Majesty has ordered an inquiry to be made to know who took upon himself to change the route of the convoy. Be he a General or a

Commissary of War, he ought to be punished with the rigour of military law, the route of the army having been ordered from Augsburg by Wurtzburg and Fulda. General Poinsot, coming from Brunswick with a regiment of cavalry, 400 strong, was attacked by 7 or 800 men of the enemy's cavalry, near Halle. He was made prisoner, with an hundred of the men: 200 are returned to Leipzig. The Duke of Padua is arrived at Leipzig, where he is collecting his cavalry to clear all the left bank of the Elbe.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 8.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 31st of May, at night:—

The Duke of Vicenza, the Count Schouvaloff, and General Kleist, had a conference of 18 hours, at the Convent of Wahlstadt, near Leignitz. They separated yesterday, the 30th, at five in the afternoon. The result is not yet known. It is said, that the principle of an Armistice is agreed upon; but it appears that

they are not agreed upon the limits that are to form the line of demarcation. On the 31st, at six in the evening, the conferences recommenced on the side of Striegau. The head-quarters of the Emperor were at Neumarkt. Those of the Prince of Moskva, having General Lauriston and General Regnier under his orders, at Lissa. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand were between Janer and Striegau. The Duke of Ragusa was between Moys and Neumarkt. The Duke of Belluno was at Steinau on the Oder. Glogau was entirely relieved from the blockade: the garrison has been constantly successful in its sorties: the place has still seven months' provisions left. On the 28th the Duke of Reggio having taken a position at Hoyerswerda, was attacked by the corps of General Bulow, from 15 to 18,000 strong. The battle began: the enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued for the space of two leagues. The report of this affair is subjoined. On the 12th of May, Lieutenant-General Vandamme got possession of Wilhelmsburg, before Hamburg. On the 24th, the head-quarters of the Prince of Eckmuhl were at Harburg. Several bombs had fallen into Hamburg, and the Russian troops appearing to evacuate the city, negociations were opened for the surrender of the place. The Danish troops made common cause with the

French. There was to be on the 25th a conference with the Danish Generals to arrange the plan of operations. Count de Kaas, Minister of the Interior to the King of Denmark, and charged with a mission to the Emperor, had set off to repair to head-quarters.

Report to His Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the Army.

MONSEIGNEUR,

I arrived about six in the evening, with my 13th division, at Hoyerswerda. All the information of the peasants assured me that the enemy were in the town, and I marched with precaution. My advanced-guard not perceiving any *videttes*, entered the town during a violent storm of rain. The first detachment of light horse, commanded by one of my officers, had already galloped through different streets, without meeting any one, when on reaching the square, the squadron of Bavarian Light Horse, which followed, perceived and fell upon two squadrons of Cossacks, occupied in loading bread. Several of those who were on horseback made their escape; but all the rest were sabred, or cut to pieces. I derived from this affair 7 officers, a Major, Captain, 5 Lieutenants, and

three Prussian officers (not one escaped), 61 Cossacks, and upwards of 90 horses.

(Signed) Marshal Duke of REGGIO.

Hoyerswerda, May 27.

Report to His Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, &c.

MONSEIGNEUR,

The enemy came to attack me in the position of Hoyerswerda, where I am, and where I am detained, expecting the division of General Gruyere. The enemy arrived from Senftenberg by the two banks of the Schwarz-Elster. His first attack took place about eight o'clock by Bergen and Neuwiess, where his cavalry drove back my advanced posts; and about the same time I was attacked on my left on the side of Narditz, where the enemy deployed 30 pieces of cannon. I was yet ignorant of the side on which the principal attack would be, and I was obliged to divide my men between these two points. The 14th division formed its squares on the plain of Narditz, under a very warm fire of artillery, to which mine replied with effect. The enemy perceiving the uselessness of his efforts on this side, carried his force to the right bank; he *debouched* columns of infantry, cavalry, and cannon. My artillery, very advantageously placed, then

put these columns to the rout, and, beating the *pas de charge*, General Pacthod drove back this Prussian corps a good way beyond Bergen, doing it much injury. From that moment his retreat was quickened at all points, and I remained master of the field, where he left many dead. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of General Pacthod, as well as that of General Pocrailly, who, with his brigade, carried two villages with the bayonet in the neatest manner. We are still following the enemy at five in the evening.

(Signed) Marshal Duke of REGGIO.

Hoyerswerda, *May* 28. 1813.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Paris, *June* 9.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 2d of June:—

The head-quarters of the Emperor were still at Neumarkt; those of the Prince of Moskva at Lissa. The Duke of Tarentum and Count Bertrand were between Janer and Striegau; the Duke of Ragusa at the village of Eisendorf; the 3d corps, at the village of Tetersdorf; the Duke

of Belluno between Glogau and Leignitz. Count Bubna had arrived at Leignitz, and had conferences with the Duke of Bassano. General Lauriston entered Breslaw at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 1st of June. A Prussian corps from 6 to 7000 men, which covered that town, by defending the passage of the Lohe, were driven to the village of Neukirchen. The Burgomaster and four deputies from the town of Breslaw, were presented to the Emperor at Neumarkt, the 1st of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon. His Majesty told them, that they might assure the inhabitants he pardoned every thing they might have done, to second the spirit of anarchy which the Steins and the Scharnhorsts wished to excite. The town is perfectly tranquil, and all the inhabitants remain in it. Breslaw offers very great resources. The Duke of Vicenza, and the Russian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries, Count Schouvaloff and General Kleist, exchanged their full powers, and neutralized the village of Peicherwitz. Forty infantry and twenty cavalry, furnished by the French Army, and the same number of men furnished by the Allied Army, respectively occupy the two entrances of the village. On the 2d, in the morning, the Plenipotentiaries had a conference to fix the line, which, during Armistice, should determine the position

two armies. In the mean time, orders have been given from both head-quarters, that no hostilities should take place. Thus, since the 1st of June, at two in the afternoon, there have been no hostilities committed on either side.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 10.

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the Armies on the 3d of June :—

The suspension of arms still continues. The respective Plenipotentiaries continue their negociations for the armistice. General Lauriston has seized, upon the Oder, more than 60 vessels, laden with meal, wine, and warlike ammunition, destined for the army which besieged Glogau: all these provisions have been forwarded to that fortress. Our advanced posts are half way to Breig. General Hogendorf has been named Governor of Breslaw. The greatest order reigns in that town. The inhabitants appear very much discontented, and even indignant, at the dispositions made relative to the Landsturm; they attribute these dispositions to General Scarnhorst, who passes for an anarchial jacobin. He wounded at the battle of Lutzen. The

Prussian Princesses, who hastily withdrew from Berlin, to take refuge at Breslaw, have left the latter town, to seek shelter still farther. The Duke of Bassano has gone to Dresden, where he will receive Count de Kaas, Minister from Denmark.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Paris, June 11.

The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the evening of the 4th:—

The armistice was signed on the 4th, at two in the afternoon: the following are the articles: —His Majesty the Emperor set out on the 5th, at break of day, to proceed to Leignitz. It is thought, that while the armistice lasts, his Majesty will spend part of his time at Glogau, and the greater part at Dresden, in order to be nearer his states. Glogau is provisioned for a year.

ARMISTICE *.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Paris, June 12.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence respect-

* Vide page 126 of this Volume.

ing the situation of the armies on the 6th of June:—'

The Emperor's head-quarters were on the 6th at Leignitz. The Prince of Moskva was still at Breslaw. The Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of Russia for the execution of the treaty, are Count Schouvaloff, Lieutenant-General, Aide-de-Camp-General to the Emperor, and M. de Kutusoff, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp-General. Those named on the part of France are the General of Division Count Dumoutier, commanding a division of the guard, and the General of Brigade Flahault, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. These Commissioners are at Neumarkt. The Duke of Treviso, with the young guard, had his head-quarters at Glogau. The old guard is returning to Dresden, where it is supposed the Emperor is going to establish his head-quarters. The different corps d'armée are marching to form camps in the different positions of Coldberg, Lowenberg, Buntzlau, Leignitz, Sprottau, Glogau, &c. The Polish corps of Prince Poniatowski, which crossed Bohemia, is expected at Zittau on the 10th of June.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Paris, June 15.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 7th:—

His Majesty's head-quarters were at Buntzlau. All the corps d'armée were in march for their cantonments. The Oder was covered with boats which descended from Breslaw to Glogau, laden with artillery, tools, meal, and articles of every description, taken from the enemy. Hamburg was retaken on the 30th, by main force. The Prince of Eckmuhl especially praises the conduct of General Vandamme. Hamburg was lost the last campaign by the pusillanimity of General St. Cyr; it was to the vigour displayed by General Vandamme, upon his arrival in the 32d military division, that the preservation of Bremen was owing, and the present retaking of Hamburg. Several hundred prisoners were made. Two or 300 pieces were found in the town, 80 of which were on the ramparts. Works had been constructed to place the town in a state of defence. Denmark acted with us; the Prince of Eckmuhl intended to march upon Lubeck. Thus the 32d military division

and all the territory of the empire, is delivered from the enemy. Orders have been given to make Hamburg a strong place: it is surrounded by a bastioned rampart, having a large fosse full of water, and can in part be covered by inundations. The works are so constructed, that at all times the communication with Harburg can be maintained by the Isles. The Emperor has ordered another fortress to be constructed upon the Elbe, at the mouth of the Havel. Konigstein, Torgau, Wittenburg, Magdeburg, the fortress of the Havel, and Hamburg, will complete the defence of the line of the Elbe. The Dukes of Cambridge* and Brunswick, Princes of the House of England, arrived in time at Hamburg to give more eclat to the success of the French. Their journey was reduced to this,—they arrived and saved themselves. The last battalions of the Prince of Eckmuhl's five divisions, which are composed of the 72 battalions, and at their full complement, have set out from Wessel. Since the commencement of the campaign, the French army has delivered Saxony, conquered the half of Silesia, re-occupied the 32d division, confounded the hopes of our enemies.

* This is an error.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is the Prince here alluded to.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Paris, June 15.

Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, on the 10th of June :—

The Emperor arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 10th at Dresden. The horse-guards arrived there at noon. The foot-guards were expected the following day, the 11th. The Emperor arrived there at the moment when he was least expected ; he thus rendered useless the preparations made for his reception. At noon the King of Saxony went to see the Emperor, who lodges in the suburbs, in the fine house of Marcolini, where there is a grand suite of apartments on the ground floor, and an handsome park ; the King's palace, which the Emperor formerly inhabited, having no garden. At seven in the evening, the Emperor received M. De Kaas, Minister of the Interior and of Justice, from the King of Denmark. A Danish brigade, the auxiliary division, placed under the Prince of Eckmuhl's orders, on the 2d June, took possession of Lubeck. The Prince of Moskva, on the 10th, was at Breslaw ; the Duke of Treviso, at Glogau ; the Duke of Belluno, at Grossen ;

the Duke of Reggio, upon the frontiers of Saxony and Prussia, on the Berlin side. The armistice had every where been published. The troops were making preparations to place their barracks, and encamp in their respective positions, from Glogau and Leignitz, to the frontiers of Bohemia and Gorlitz.

THE END.

W. Wilson, Printer, 4, Greville-Street, Hatton-Garden, London.

Directions to the Binder for placing the Plates.

No. 1. Map of Russia to follow Contents of Vol. I.

— 2. Plan of the Operations of the Armies from the Commencement of the Campaign in Russia to the 21st August 1812: copied from the Original Map belonging to the French Quarter-Master-General's Department, to follow Do.

— 3. Plan of the Operations of the Armies in Russia, from the 8th of August until the 20th of October, 1812, shewing the French line of march from Smolenzk to Moscow: copied from the Original Map belonging to the French Quarter-Master-General's Department, to follow Do.

— 4. Map of Russia, with the different Routes of the French and Russian Armies, in the disastrous Retreat of the former from Moscow, to follow Do.

— 5. Map of the Seat of War in Northern Poland and Prussia, to follow Contents of Vol. II.

Portrait of the Emperor Alexander, in front of Vol. I.

Do. of Buonaparte, in front of Vol. II.

ERRATA.

Page 256, line 2, *for* "Vitepsk, June 7," *read* "Vitepsk, August 7."